CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Larton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Larton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 159 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Kamakura Maru	J. Tujisawa	5,820	20 June	8 July.
Takacka Maru	B. Taniguchi	7,067	29 June	14 July.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	15 July	22 July
Ceylon Maru ..	.. Matsukura	4,805	14 July	29 July,
†Yotin Maru ..	....	6,735	25 July	5 Aug.
Awa Maru.. ..	Y. Nirei....	6,037	27 July	11 Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada....	5,845	11 Aug	26 Aug
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata...	..	16 Aug.	26 Aug.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA,
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Telephone No. 275. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th July ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
15th ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	6,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR † ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
10th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,820
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,612
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA †	11,989
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

KASHGAR, MACEDONIA } †Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrivzl.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th July ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st Aug. ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
5th Sept. ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
19th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

Above		
14th July ..	SICILIA ..	
15th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	
28th ,, ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
6th July ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
12th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East &S.Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT'S MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I, S, N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, As. 1-9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0. Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memanwada Road, P. No. 9,
BOMBAY.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc.... 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.
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BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
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PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Monas Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinahassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

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(Established 1906).

FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

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Liberal and quick payment of claims.

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Complete protection in Emergency.

Please apply to:—

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Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building.
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5188.

Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,665
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,

Bandjermasin,	Palembang
Bandoeng,	Pekalongan,
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Semarang
Djocja,	Soerabalia
Kota Radja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tehing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatiap
Padang	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
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OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS, WANTED

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LT.

TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 TONS NAWARS AND 25 TONS TENTAGE PARTS.

On SUNDAY, the 9th July at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the house of Mr. Morarji Ratansey at No. 8, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, by order of Mr. P. Rai.

About 300 cwts. Nawars.
About 500 cwts. Tentage parts.

AUCTION SALE OF TRAWLS PARTS OF TRAWLS, OTTER BOARDS AND OTHER FISHING GEAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th July at 2-30 p.m. S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Byculla by order of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, the following belonging to the steam trawler "William Carrick":—

Trawl Wire 2 3/4 ins., different parts of Trawls, 8 Otter Boards, Dan Anchors, Dan Lamp, Towing blocks and Seats, Bracket, Triangles, Bollard, Sheaves, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase money may be required at the time of the sale; the balance being payable and goods taken delivery of within 8 days of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES WHITE ENGLISH VOILS 40", MACANOS 25", PRINTTS, BLACK FANCY COLOURED FENTS, AMERICAN MERCERISED WHITE PAUPLIN, COLOURED LAWN, CHECK ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN BLUE SERGE, AND KHAKI SERGE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of July at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medow Street, Fort, by order of the bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Molidina and M. H. Madden and Co.:—

20 cases each 50 pieces English White Voil "V.26—40."

5 cases each 40 pieces Macanos 25 ins.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Gopalji Champsey and Co.:—

B B 1200 and B 1661—22.—22 cases Dischargt Prints 28 ins., 21 cases each 50 pieces, 1 case 32 pieces.

A. C. and Co. 237/676.—1 bale 55 bundles black fancy coloured Fents, 604 lbs.

A. C and Co. 238/677.—1 bale 26 bundles Fents, 324 lbs.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

C. C. and Co. 242/694.—1 bale 39 bundles Fents (prints), 598 lbs.

C. C. and Co. 242/695.—1 bale 48 bundles Fents (prints), 765 lbs.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 case American Mercerised White Pauplin 36 ins.

2 bales each 11 pieces woollen blue serge, 54 ins., 30/35 yds.

1 bale each 8 pieces woollen khakhi serge, 54 ins., 30/35 yds.

Cases No. 1391/2.—2 cases each 60 pieces coloured Lawn 19 ins.

By order of the concerned:—

3 cases each 40 pieces check zephyrs, 38/30 ins.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE NEAR TWO TANKS AT NORTH-BROOK STREET, GRANT ROAD.

Messrs J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Bomanji Adarji Engineer and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Malhari Satwaji Patel and also on account and at the risk of Esmail Haji Jusab, Purchaser of the Equity of Redemption and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th day of March, 1919 and made between Malhari Satwaji Patel of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground out of which 251 sq. yards is quit and ground rent tenure and 493, 3/9 square yards is of Sanadi tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement in all 744, 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 5124 and 4196 New Nos. 10020 and 11158 Old Survey Nos. 4468, 4619 New Survey No. 5738 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 34-35-36 (1) and Street Nos. 207 and 1-2 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the north by the property secondly described on or towards the South by the public Road called Grant Road, on or towards the East by the property of Thaker Narsidas and on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road aforesaid in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 209 6/9 square yards or thereaboats and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the property firstly described under Old Nos. 5124 and 4916, New Nos. 10020 and 11158, Old Survey Nos. 4468 and 4619, New Survey No. 5738 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Sweepers' Passage on the West by the Northbrook Street on the North by the property of Sultan Subhedar and on the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 797, Street No. 263.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 327, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 9TH JULY 1922, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), IN THE MORNING.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITIURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th day of July 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning at "Ahmedi Mansions" at the Corner of Warden Road, very valuable household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, plateware, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich upholstered drawing room suite, hall cabinets corner cabinets, rich carpets, Flower vases, carved double bed, iron bels, almyrahs, bedrooms chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown dresses, sofas A. C. ceiling and table fans Treacher's ice chest "Alldays" English Motor car 4 cylinders 16/20 H. P. in running order

The property of J. De G. Dennis, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION OF 10 BALES COLOURED GROUND PRENTED MUSLINS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dadiba Bhugwandas and Co., of Chikal Gulli Mulji Jetha Market.

10 bales coloured ground printed Muslins each of 100 pieces 44 inches, 27 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 130 CASES GLASS BOTTLES.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Vrajlal Pranjivandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Haji Fatehmahomed Gani Bottlewala.

130 case Grinish flat octagonal glass bottles (German make) per S.S. "Ruth Kayser" 365 gross of three, four, six, 8 and 12 oz.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1922.

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA

In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks:—
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."

Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.

For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. SUBBIAH, Esq., Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Poibawdi Parel Bombay, or

THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS.
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

A NICE OPPORTUNITY TO PAPER MERCHANTS AND PRINTERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES OF SUPERIOR MIGNONETTE IMITATION ART PAPER.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. MANILAL T. PAREKH & Co., of Agiari Cross Lane, Abdul Rehman Street, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 11th July, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Byculla, the following:—

8 bales of superior Mignonette Imitation Art Paper 18 ins. by 23 ins. 32 lbs. weight per ream.

Private offers will be received.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FLAG BUNTING.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Hatim Attari and Co. of Nagdevi Street the following:—

1 case 30 pieces red and green flag Bunting 18 inches about 1209½ yards.

1 case 20 pieces red and green flag Bunting 21 inches about 796 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 PAIRS MALLEABLE IRON FLANGES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. R. Head and Co., Limited, of Manchester and on account and risk of Mr. Bhavdas P. Dalal, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

25 pairs Malleable Iron Flanges 21" x 4".
50 pairs Malleable Iron Flanges 16" x 4".

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Rosevelt House, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder and opp. the Green's Hotel, very valuable and handsome made-to-order teak and blackwood, household furniture, glass and Crockeryware, rich plated ware, Dining Table, Arm and without Arm chairs, Mirror door sideboard, Carpets, Electric Table and Hall lamps, Blackwood drawing room suite, Chesterfield Sofa and Easy chairs, Fancy Mirror back, Cabinets Roll top Writing Table, Glass door book and show cases, single and double Iron beds, Mirror and panel door almirahs. Piano by Schiedmayer Shoen, Electric Ceiling and Table fans. Dressing and Marble top washhand Tables, Ice box, meatsafe, etc., etc.

The Property of Mrs. B. Henson and others.

Catalogues published and the property on view.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street by order of the Banks and offices concerned the following:—

AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

3 cases oil stoves.
1 case decorated vases.
1 case enamelled ware.

Suit No. 4887 of 1921.
Charandas v. Chaturbhuj.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

1 mirror almyrah.
1 monogram.
1 Umbrella handle with silver.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 black waler gelding going in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under Instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Dwarkadas Jekisondas, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagor Chandulal Dalsukhram Javeri and by the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage dated 3rd March, 1922.

All that piece or parcel of land of leasehold tenure situate at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurements 2,917 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 705, 706, 708, 307, New Nos. 3216 and V.F./2071 Old Survey Nos. 578 and 576, New Survey No. 7912 and 19/7510 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Wards No. 1336 (1 and 2), 343(1) 344(1) Street Nos. 1—4 and 23—24 and bounded as follows:—Towards the North partly by the Girgaum Back Road and partly by the Sandhurst Road, towards the South by the property of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, towards the West partly by the property of Ranchordas Bhavan and partly by the property of Yeshwant Ramchandra Naik, towards the East by the Benham Hall Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th July, 1922.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Competent ACCOUNT CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13625

WANTED—Hindoo GRADUATE or UNDER, strong in Sanskrit, literature as private Tutor and companion with board and lodge. Experienced need apply Box No. 8229, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4243

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for up-country mill. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to AGENTS, Bhiwani Mills, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Bombay No. 2.
A 13601

WANTED—For a Spinning Mill in Rajputana, competent and well-experienced ERECTOR to undertake immediately erection work of Taylor Lang Mules and Howard and Bullough Ring Frames. Apply stating experience and lowest salary expected to Box No. 8223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4241

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER for a Mill dispensary in the Suburb of Bombay. Government pensioner preferred. Free quarters. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating pay required to Box No. 8226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4237

WANTED — LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES as CANVASSERS for Towns in South-West Bombay Presidency. Commencing salary Rs. 45 per mensem. Deposit of Rs. 100 required. Must be able speak Mahratti and Canarese. State age, previous experience, educational. Good prospects to good men. Apply Box No. 8225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4234

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

SITUATIONS WANTED

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No. 8206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 13514

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO SUB-LET with furniture near Share Bazaar. Apply Box No. 8237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R13266

NASIK, TO LET BUNGALOW, six bed rooms, two drawing, dining rooms, two detached kitchens, whole or in two parts. Apply N. J. BULSARA, Nasik.
C R4156

TO LET in Hughes Road, SHOW ROOMS, best suited for Motor Firms, Offices and Shops. Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT, (BOMBAY) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C13624

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada. Telephone No. 4175.
C R4044

TO BE LET—Ground floor, size about 70' by 23', 1st floor flat size about 70' by 50' situated next to Alexandra Dock red gate, Fort Street, Frere Road, Rent now realised Rs. 1,500 per month. Apply Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C R4253

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY, complete with boiler, engine, electric dynamo, and other machines, in perfect working order. For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, The Karachi Steam Laundry Company, KARACHI.
G R4257

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—ONE 12 BY 10 ENSIGN Triple Extension solidly built mahogany camera with one d. dark slide and Dallmeyers Rapid Rectilenear lens 12 by 10 and heavy oak Triped stand in splendid condition. Price Rs. 400 or highest offer. Must be sold. L. N. CHOUDHURI, 159, Civil Station, Jubbulpore.
K R4168

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR CAR.

5 SEATER HUPMOBILE, at Poona, in tip-top condition. Carefully kept up. Rs. 5,500. Immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 8117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 13225

OVERLAND.

4 SEATER, FOR SALE—A sound car, Carefully run under owner's supervision. A bargain for those who want to secure a car at reasonable price during the Poona season. Apply Box No. 8118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
JA R13226

MOTOR CAR ON HIRE—Owner, undergraduate and of respectable family drives himself—open to monthly engagement for pleasure or business trips at fixed hours. Apply Box No. 8238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4262

FOR SALE 7-9 H.-P. Indian MOTOR-CYCLE, 1917 model, overhauled in May, 1922. Lucas lamp Klaxon horn, tools, etc., Rs. 850 or near offer. Apply CAPT. H. E. SMITHERS, 5, Carnegy Road, Bombay.
JA R4188

FOR SALE—One Chandler, one Hudson, both six cylinder, seven seater, new tyres, cars in tip-top condition, new hoods cushion covers and paint. Cheapest bargain. Prices Rs. 4,750 and Rs. 5,750 respectively. Please apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
Ja C13622

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—DAIMLER, 7-seater Knight Engine. A most handsome car. Alluminium painted body. Grey leather upholstery, nickle plated fittings. C. A. V. lighting in perfect order. Going at a sacrifice. Trial given. Apply Box No. 8232, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
Ja R4251B

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

ORCHIDS and LILIUMS, Choicest Species, Reliable Seeds. Gorgeous Butterflies. G. GHOSE AND CO., Town-End, DARJEELING.
GA C13594

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldab and Dharpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propre. Mangoes gardens. Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
R 13439

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—Six lbs. Delicious Fresh Apricots, Rs. 9; Two lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Black Raisins and Almonds, Rs. 13. Delivery free. Quality finest. Packing scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tel. "GRAPES."
GA 13595

BEST selected LANGRA MANGOES Rs. 6-8 per 100; FAZLI Rs. 9; KERWA Rs. 7; MANGOES PULP first quality Rs. 1-4 per seer, 2nd Re. 1. Safe, burglar proof packing, freight charges extra. Best MANGOE GRAFTS Rs. 18 per dozen and LICHI at Rs. 12. E. LAWRENCE & Co., "Nurserymen," DARBHANGA. Tele. "Fruit Plant."
GA R4236

EDUCATIONAL.

TUITION—By a Graduate, who stood first in B.A. and first Law. Morn's or and Eve's or whole time correspond 'K' P. Box 2060, Bombay 2.
M R4242

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE." College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful students from four affiliated colleges for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student auditor and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated college men passed in the test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men besides five ex-student auditors and graduates. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4240

CROSTHWAITE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

RECOGNISED by the Board for High School and Intermediate Examinations. Re-opens on the 5th July, 1922, at 7 a.m. Gives free education to Indian girls. Hostel fee Rs. 12 p. m. Six scholarships of Rs. 20 p. m. for each are available for girls who passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University and joining the training classes. Also prepares candidates for the B.A. Examination of the Allahabad University. For prospectus apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL.
M 13555

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE ARE COMMISSION AGENTS—FOR Sialkot made SPORTING GOODS and GUT of best workmanship. Get at original factory prices and save 50 per cent.. KOHLI BROS., Bombay 19.
T R4232

FOR SALE—Golden opportunity to Wine Merchants and Auctioneers Messrs. V. AURELSON & Co., Wholesale Wine Merchants, desire to put in Auction or to sell their whole Port Wines' stocks. Merchants and Auctioneers should send their man for inquiry with terms to:—VITHALSA BALUSA PAWAR, Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
T R4261

THE COAL AND KEROSINE OIL DEPT., opp. 11th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, T. No. 511, supplies the best Household Coal, Bengal Steam Coal, Gas Coke, Char Coal, Firewood and Kerosine Oil. Supply to "Mills," "Hospitals," "Boarding Houses," "Hotels," "Municipalities Local Boards," "Steamers," etc. undertaken. Prices popular quality the best, stock the largest.
T R3992

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSTEL.

A few seats are vacant in the National Medical College Hostel. These are to be rented to the students of Bombay. Students should see the undersigned between week days at the following address.

Dr. M. B. UDGAONKAR,
M.B.B.S.
Rector,
The National Medical College,
2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla.
BOMBAY.
C13595

WARNING.

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to an advertisement appearing in the "Lokamanya" issue of the 3rd instant, purporting that the "Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali" will come to Bombay and begin their performances on or after the 1st proximo in the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road Corner. This theatre has been for the last several months in the continuous possession of the "Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali," who will continue to occupy it for as long as it suits us. The proprietors of the said "Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali" or any one on their behalf have as yet made no arrangements with us for the use of this Theatre.

PENDHARKAR & CHAPEKAR
Proprietors,
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Mandali.
C13621

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1922, the BRANCH OFFICE of the following Companies will be REMOVED to the 2nd Floor of Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO'S. BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort.

Entrance.—Hornby Road.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE FEDERATED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEPHONE NO. 2352 as usual.
C13488

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND of this Company for the six months ended 31st March 1922 at the rate of Rupees One Thousand and three hundred per whole and Rupees Six hundred and fifty per half share, and a bonus of Rupees Five Hundred per whole, and Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty per half share, both free of Income Tax, will be paid at the registered office of the Company on and after Tuesday, the 11th July, 1922, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B. T.), to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 28th June 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1922, to MONDAY, the 17th July 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 30 June, 1922.
C13613

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Ideal Transport Company, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company at Parel Tank Road, behind Old Government House, Parel, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on the 13th day of July, 1922, to transact the following business:—

To approve and confirm the action of the Directors who, at their meeting held on the 14th June 1922, appointed the firm of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Virchand and Co., Managing Agents of the Company, for a period of 18 months from the 1st of June 1922 on terms and conditions more advantageous to the Company than those contained in the agreement between the Company and Messrs. C. K. Lalan and Co., whose resignation of the position of Agents to the Company has been accepted by the Directors.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1922.

By order of the Board,
CHATURBHUJ VIRCHAND & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C13628

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Ideal Transport Company Limited held on the 13th June, 1922, as previously announced was adjourned sine die before completing the business of the day.

Notice is hereby given that the ADJOURNED SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Ideal Transport Company, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company at Parel Tank Road, behind Old Government House, Parel, on the 13th July, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following unfinished business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited account for the period ended 31st December, 1921.
II. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
CHATURBHUJ VIRCHAND & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Dated this 29th day of June, 1922.
C13629

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
WELCOME RETURN
COMMENCING SAT. 8th JULY AT 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
The World's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists
CHEFALO
CHEFALO
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO
PALERMO
PALERMO
after a most successful tour
IN
MARVELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF ORIENTAL AND MODERN MAGIC
INTRODUCING
CRYSTAL GAZING EXTRAORDINARY
The Latest Society Craze of England and America.
The Most Amazing and Baffiing Exposition of Legerdemain and the Black Art Ever seen in India.
INCREDIBLE FEATS OF NECROMANCY
WONDERFUL—AMAZING—THRILLING.
AND
ADDIE LEIGH
The Popular Musical Comedy Star
IN
TIT BITS from her Extensive Repertoir.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
BE WISE AND BOOK EARLY
THEIR LAST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
"A Trip To Mars"
SENSATIONS ON LAND AND IN AIR

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT FAREWELL CONCERT.
SONG RECITALS AND CLASSICAL DANCES.
First Appearance in Bombay of
ARSENIS KIRILLOFF
The well-known Russian Lyrical Baritone and Grand Opera Singer.
and
REGINA TUSHINSKA
Polish Classical Dancer
At the Piano—MADAME KIRILLOFF
Popular Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
Upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
OUR FUN FRIDAY
A complete Comedy Bill including
Charlie Chaplin
IN
"The Heart Thief"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
NICK WINTER
In
His Latest and Sensational Mystery Play
"The Drama of the Alhambra."
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST 4 PARTS.

In response to the mass of people the repetition of powerful programme of RATNAVALI for one week more.

GREAT FEATURE ATTRACTION
The Biggest, Greatest, and Most Gigantic Programme.
Imperial Cinema
The film Version of the Great Poet Sreeharsa's celebrated Drama
The Ratnavali
A drama of Intense Interest and appeal in 7 Parts.
Produced by: MADAN THEATRE Limited.
Directed by: Mr. CAMILLE LEGRAND (late director of PATHE Studios of Paris) Featuring-Miss, Gohur-Miss, PATIENCE COOPER-Mr, CAMILLE LEGRAND-Mr, PUNDIT SHAIDA (the great Hindu Dramatist) and others Stars.
Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30, P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

HORNIMAN
BENEFIT CONCERT.
Under the patronage of
PROMINENT INDIAN LEADERS
MISS GOHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA
will give a Concert in aid of
MR. B. G. HORNIMAN
IN THE
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE.
ON
SATURDAY THE 15TH JULY 1922
AT 6 P. M. (S. T.)
Rates:—Rs. 25, 15, 10, 7, 5, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT
Mr. LAXMIDAS R. TAIRSEE—70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Mr. B. F. BHARUCHA—54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Mr. V. A. DESAI—(All-India United Insurance Co.), 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
Messrs. GOVINDJI VASSANJI'S Sweetmeat Saloon—Next to Grant Road Bridge.

LAST CHANCE
TO-NIGHT AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
The wife who boasts to her husband of a pre-marriage misdeed
Will soon boast of an after-marriage divorce deed.
Don't try to win happiness by telling your husband things that do not concern him. Let the past remain dead
TANTALIZING
ADORABLE
ALLURING
LOVABLE
Clara Kimble young
in a Splenid Universal Drama
"HUSH."
From the fascinating story of Sada Cowan.
Here is a picture which presents the incomparable screen favourite at her very best. She rises to ecstasy in the role of Vera, much loved and greatly misunderstood.
DONT MISS IT.
THERE ARE MANY BIG DRAMATIC EVENTS HERE.
A one-Reel Comedy "The Ice Box Pirates" and the latest Universal International News in the Programme.
To-day 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
(Nevermind the Rains: Our Picture Palace is Waterproof. Come and pass one of the pleasantest evenings you can conceive of.)

THE "STAR"
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
On Special Request of our Hindu Patrons
Another "Indian" Superb Picture
"SANT-SAKHU"
A Most Instructive—Relegious PHOTO-PLAY
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Times and Rates as usual
Next Week!
Our "German" Super-production
"THE MYSTERIES of the CIRCUS BARRE"
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

GLOBE CINEMA
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
At 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
At 4-30 p.m.
TO-DAY
THE FOX MILLION-DOLLAR PRODUCTION,
"SALOME"
Featuring
THEDA BARA
and
An All-Star Comedy with
HAROLD LLOYD SNUB POLLARD
and
BEBE DANIELS
TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST BEING MADE AT BOX OFFICE PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

DANGER!
MYSTERY!!
THRILLS!!!

"THE BLUE FOX"
(BEN WILSON PRODUCTION.)
THE WEIRDEST STORY EVER TOLD.
Intense excitement in every scene—the kind that clutches the heart and makes the pulse leap.
TOO TENSE TO EXPRESS IN MERE WORDS YOU MUST SEE IT.
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES OF THIS ASTOUNDING SERIAL WILL BE SHOWN
SATURDAY, JULY 8th.
Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road,

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY
on
Satur. 8th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 9th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.
N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

OH, WHAT A COMBINATION!!!
A popular author, gripping story, beautiful settings, picturesque scenery, finished acting, capable directing, splendid photography, delightful comedy, fascinating heroine—all in one—star's second mighty production
RATNAVALI,
OR
THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON
TO—NIGHT THIS—WEEK
ADAPTED FROM THE IMMORTAL WORK OF
SHRI HARSHA
The Poet-King of Kashmir
Dont fail to see it at
PRODUCED BY STAR FILMS LTD.
Cinema Majestic
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HATTERSLEY MILL CO., LIMITED, invite immediate applications for their Commission Selling Agency for India.

Firms or individuals applying must be in close touch with buyers in Bombay, Punjab, and Southern India. Capable of consuming large quantities of Lamp Wicks, Tapes, Nawar Bandages, Putties, Cotton Betings, Carpet Bindings, Webbing, and similar Cotton, Woollen, Silk or Jute goods in width not exceeding 4 inches.

Applications to be addressed to:—

THE AGENTS

ALLEN BROS. & CO., (INDIA) LTD.

Canada Building,

Home Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

C13627

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held in the Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR CONVOCATION HALL of the University on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1922.

2. Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of receiving the same on the occasion are required, under General Regulation 50, to send in their applications and fees so as to reach the Registrar not later than 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th July 1922. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Registrar.

3. The fee for admission to a Degree in person is Rs. 10 and that for admission to a Degree in absentia is Rs. 20. The amount of the fee must be remitted together with the candidate's application.

4. Candidates whose applications or fees are not received within the prescribed limits of time will not be allowed to take their Degrees at the Convocation.

By order,

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 30th June, 1922.

C13587

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF ROBERT JACKSON KENT, ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Robert Jackson Kent, late of Karachi, Sind and formerly of Hotel Westbourne, 137, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, European, deceased, who died at sea on the 4th day of June, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted to Edgar Meredith Lane, one of the duly constituted attorneys of the London County Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited, the executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their names to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1922.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

C13623

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4660 of 1921.

AHMED CASSUM PATEL, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ripon Cross Lane, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

AHMED SALEH ATTIA, Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Marsland Road, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 8th day of November, 1921, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Two thousand one hundred and seventy five for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And Whereas by a Warrant of attachment, before judgment, of moveable property, dated the 18th day of October 1921, the following moveable property lying in two places, viz., one large engine having some parts lying in the other godown, one rice Mill one electric Dynamo with engine having some parts lying in the other godown, seven shaftings, one battery for electric lights, twenty pulleys, one pump and one Capstan, was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the warrant of sale of moveable property dated the 26th day of April 1922, put up for sale by public auction on Thursday the 20th day of July 1922 at 4 o'clock P. M. (S. T.) in the godowns at Sanghavi Building, Sandhurst Road, the aforesaid moveable rpoperty or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should bemade at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C13621

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED "that the BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD., will start its business in shares on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Tricamdas Dwarkadas will deliver a short speech relating to the New Share Bazar."

By Order of the Board,
SECRETARY.

C13633

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.

C R4099

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

Auction Sale of very rich Artistic furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, and other well known makers, solid round dining table, full size sideboard, A. C. Electric table fan, Double Joonda Wardrobe, Ice Box, Brass-ware, Rich Tapestry Purdhas, Electric Adjustable and Table Lamps, Glass and Crokery etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 9th July, 1922, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in No. 4, Mitha Mansions, Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and specially made to orler furniture comprising solid Round Dining Table, Dining Arm Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon to Match, Side and Tea Tables, Full Size Chesterfield Sofa and Easy Chairs to Match with their specially selected covers, rich drawing room, English Carpet, Silver Cabinet, Rich Tapestry Purdahs and Door Curtains, Brass Electric Table Lamp and Electric A. C. Table Fan, Brass Ornaments, Silver and Plated Ware, Bedroom Furniture made from specially selected designs, Mirror Door large Double Wardrobe (Joonda Almirah) Iron and Brass Single and Double Beds, Mirror Back Dressing Chest of Drawers and Dressing Tables to Match, Solid Ice Chest, Double Meatsafes, Crockery, Cupboards, Pictures, Cane Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plateaware, etc., etc.

The property of Miss Hart and others.

Catalogues are printed and property is open to view now.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1922.

CALCUTTA
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE
AND INVESTORS' GUIDE
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
Established : 1920

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East India	10
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 94
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	2e2 5

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 4th

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	13 52
August	13 41
Sept.	13 31
Oct.	13 12
Nov.	13 06
Dec.	—
Jan.	12 77
Feb.	—
Mar.	11 66
April	—
June	12 48

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 4th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	13 37
August	12 26
September	13 09
Oct.	12 96
November	12 80
December	12 66
January	12 46
February	12 44
March	12 36
April	12 28
May	12 21
June	12 14

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	19 10
Aug.	19 20
Sept.	19 30
Oct.	19 45
Nov.	19 50
Dec.	19 55
Jan.	19 60
Feb.	19 70
Mar.	19 80
June	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 93
" " Fully Good	9 30
" " Fine	9 70
" " No. 1 Oomre Good	10 60
" " " Fully Good	11 00
" " " Fine	10 90
M. G. Broach Good	11 50
" " Fully Good	11 90
" " Fine	12 30
S. G. Scinde Good	8 80
" " Fully Good	9 20
" " Fine	9 60

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 4th

July	22 90
Oct.	22 90
Future at New York, Dec	22 65
Jan	22 31

Liverpool, July 4th.

July	13 28
Oct.	12 80
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Jan.	12 47
Mar.	12 27

London, July 3rd.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 25/32 Quiet,
Bar Gold	£4 12 7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 3/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 4th.

Rentes 3%	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	36 5 8
" " 2 months hence	36 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying. Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	—
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 1/2 p/c. since 15th Jan. 1922	2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, July 4th

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	53/6
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	51/9
Australian 52 lbs. July Sellers	54

Tone :—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 114
National	£ 44 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold July-Aug. Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£ 17 1/4

Tone of Rapeseed :—
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex. Ship July-Aug Nominal £ 22 1/2

Tone of Linseed :— Quiet.

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Sellers	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug, Sellers	£ 18 7/8
Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Nearest value	£ 10

Tonee :—

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£ 62 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 5/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 8 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 89
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3 16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/4
7% Indian Loan	£ 1 16

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept.	10 1/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe July	8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone :—Very quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Do. Do. Aug-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/1 1/2

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

6th July, 22.

To-day 34 points were reported lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M.G. Broach July/August at Rs. 546 and ceased to Rs. 543 on Office selling. It then advanced to Rs. 548 on Marwari Operators buying and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 545½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 547. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 548½, and going up till Rs. 551 closed at Rs. 547½. Fine M.G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 475 and advanced to Rs. 478 remaining Rs. 475 at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 494 and declined to Rs. 491 on selling by an Office and a Japanese House. Again went up to Rs. 494 on buying by a Marwari Operator and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 491½. F.G., H.G. Bengal July was Rs. 398/400 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. It opens to-day a little easier on account of the drop of 34 points in New York futures.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (₵ P. M.)

Bombay; July 6th.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt,		547 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July		405
Fine Oomra	July		48
" "	Sept.		494
Southerns	July/Augt.		547

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6th.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	July/August	546
Fully Good Bengal	July	398
Fine Oomra's	July	476
" "	Sept.	491
Southerns	July/Augt.	526

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6th.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	420	400	380	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	500	480	465	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	540	520	505	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	525	505	490	—
M. G. Broach	—	556	546	536
Southerns	—	538	526	516

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 5th July 1922.

Cotton	6602 Bales.
Wheat	43561 Cowt.
Linseed	5818 "
Rape, etc.	2831 "
Gingellyseed	546 "
Poppyseed	9 "
Groundnuts	896 "
Castorseed	695 "
Rice	2250 "
Myrabollams	502 "
Cottonseed	5970 "
Mowrasseed	134 "
Gram	1499 "
Juwar	77 "
Masur	56 "
Barley	170 "
Bajra	1434 "
Coal	5999 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-12-6.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 26-12-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 94-9.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 94-8.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 94-11.

EXCHANGE.

B. O. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1-8 8-8.
Bank's selling D. D., 1-8 21-32.
Bank's selling T. T., 1-8 11-16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1-8 23-32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1-8 30-32.
Bank's buying T. T., 1-8 8-4.
Bank's buying D. D., 1-8 25-32.
Tone of Exchange—
Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D., Frcs. 859.
Bank's buying 8 M/st D.A., Frcs. 870.
Bank's buying D.D., Frcs. 860.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 134½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 133½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 202.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 178½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 346.
London Gold ready, sh. 92-7.
London Silvery ready, d. 36-6.
London Silver forward, d. 36-6.
Tone of silver—Dull—China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, 4.44.
French Exchange, Frcs. 45.20.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.80.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 57.40.
Italian Exchange, Frcs. 96.90.
German Exchange, Mrks. 1930.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 68.
3 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100-4.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 35.

SHARES.

Market was flat with small business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425, India 122, Central 37, Tata Bank 17-4 and Easterni 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2/50, Alliance 365n, Apollo 88-12 x.d., Birla Mills 90, By. Cotton 1260, By. Dyeing 1,540, Bradbury 1,080 x.d., Century 915, Cent. India 3,090, Colaba Land 2,440, Coorla 270 x.d., Crescent 627-8, Currimbhoy 1,850, David 1,825, Edw. Sassoon 560, Ripumston 165, Fazulbhoy 1,520, Gokak 238-12, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 732-8, Jamshed Mfg. 480, Kastoorchand 1,065, Khatao Glo, Kohinoor 3,355, Laxmi Cotton 5,100, Madhowji 525 x.d., M. Petit 4,800, Meyer Sassoon 340, Morarji 6,950, New Great 922-8, New City 710, Pabani 985, Pearls 1,285, Phoenix 960, Planet 290, Shapurji 367-8, Simplex 932-8, Standard 2,600, Swan 1,220, Swadeshi 5,200, Tata Mill 1,175 x.d., and Vishnu Cotton 2,515.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 555, B. Burma 570, B. Burma N. 1. 165, Bk. Burma pet 9-8, Bombay Tramway 127-8, B. Flour 1,500, B. Steam 242-8, Bpndi cement 40-8, Ind. Cement 290, Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1,400, New India, 21-8, Shivrajpur 33-8, Tata Iron Ord. 65, Tata Iron Defd. 221-4, Tata Iron N. Ord. 56-4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 190, Tata Hydro. 900, Tata Oil 62-8, and Scindia Steam 8-12.

MILL—STORES—MRAKET.

July 6.

Cotton Heads continued to be steady at Rs. 2-4-6 without evident signs of improvement in a near future. So long as the stocks are cleared from the hands of the weak holders, there appears no chance of any activity in Heads. Reeds have gained on the other hand good deal of strength and owing to some scarcity, the market has touched Rs. 0-5-6. Woollen goods saw no animation at all and prices kept dull. Leather sundries including Pickers, Pivking banks, and Roller skins are absolutely quiet without large spot enquiry and activity. The Bobbins Japanese have had no fluctuations of late. The quotations are as under:—

Heads, Rs. 2-5-0; Reeds, Rs. 0-5-6; Roller cloth, Rs. 10; Roller Skins, Rs. 72 (welsh); Pickers No. 4 Bromley, Rs. 90; Picking Bands Lairy, Rs. 2-4; Rovings, Rs. 82; Slubbings, Rs. 40; Ring Rabbeths 5 ins. Rs. 11; Conical Pirns 3 ins., Rs. 6; Card cans, Rs. 5-8; Weft Grates, Rs. 51.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Both Howrahs and Clives opened consistently and improved steadily during the day, the closing rates being slightly below the highest touched. Century were again in keen request, one parcel changing hands at 9. Fort Gloster, the Anglo-India, the National, the Alliance, the Lansdowne and the Orient were the outstanding features among the higher priced scrips. There was very little doing in coals. Talcher found ready buyers at 9. Cottons were generally unchanged, the enquiry being on a very restricted scale. Among the industrials, an enquiry for Carew Sugar was maintained and the Indian Iron and Steel hardened a point or so. The Imperial Banks were quiet.

At 1 p.m. in the presence of members, Mr. C. A. Jones, President of Stock Exchange Association, unveiled the portrait of the late Rai Buldeo Das Dudwala Bahadur. The portrait was subsequently hung in the rooms of the Association.

The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—5 per cent new loan (1945-55) 88-14 s 1, 6 per cent bonds (1931) 100-2, 6 per cent U P Bonds (1926-41) 95-10.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (contributary) 367, Tata Industrial Bank 5-4 discount.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhaira5 Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 61.

Cotton:—Agra United (pref) 73 s 1, Dunbar 417, Kesoram 13-12, Tinnevelley Textiles 13-4.

Jute:—Alliance 563 s 1, Anglo-India 394 s 1, Budge Budge 460, Clive 42, Craig 9, Howrah 50-2, Lansdowne 317, National 302, Orient 197, Reliance 50-8, Standard 410.

Coal:—Bhalgora 14, Ghusick and Muslia 25-12 x d; s 1, New Beerbhoom 34-12 xd, New Kendah 12-4 xd, Raneegunge 57-8 xd, Sendra 20-8, Standard 70 s 1, Talcher 9.

Miscellaneous:—C P Cement 5-12, Indian Iorn and Steel 53-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 6-12, Marshall Sons and Co. 7-6, B I Corporation (def) 16-12, Indian Wood Products 7-12, Madan Theatres 7-8, Anglo Oriental Navigation 22-8, Jaybirdara Tea 15

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-three thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and three-fourth pence.

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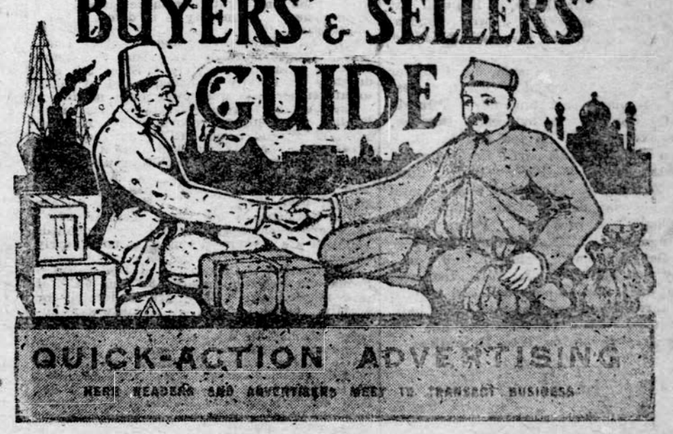

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the information required by a share-holdrer in your issue of 19th instant (June) I beg to give you the following details for the information of the public as well as to the share-holders:—

1. The conviction of Directors, etc., in respect of a false balance-sheet is in connection with the balance sheet for the year ending 1918, regarding some adjustment of accounts.

2. The present constitution commenced from the month of October, 1920 and the conviction, etc., about mentioned has nothing to do with the present system of administration of business.

3. Regarding financial condition: One lakh of rupees has been already furnished to Government of India towards security under the Life Insurance Act and a building worth Rs. 42,500 has been purchased at Mysore for the Head Office on 2nd April, 1922. The Life Insurance work commenced from 1st March, 1922 and steady progress is being expected to the satisfaction of all concerned. As far as I know, I can strongly say that there is no place for anxiety either to any share-holder or policy-holder, and moreover, every one interested in the Company should promote the progress of the Company's Life Insurance business to the best of his ability.

—Yours, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Death took place at his residence in Lahore, on July 2nd, after brief illness, of Shahzada Hussain Ali Khan, the maternal uncle of General Naidir Khan, Commander, Afghan Forces. The deceased was one of the Afghan politicians interned in India and was the grandson of the late Amir Ayub Shah.—(A. P.)

The investigating Magistrate Rangoon, has refused bail to Mr. Smith, Deputy Superintendent of Police, one of the accused in the rice conspiracy case.—(A. P.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

The Bay monsoon has continued active in the Gangetic Plain and the depression in the north of the Bay is developing very slowly. Bombay monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula but in conjunction with the western disturbance has again given rain along western Himalayas. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east United Provinces, Central India, the east and west coasts of the Peninsula, local Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal Orissa, west United Provinces east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Central Provinces. Bombay, Deccan and Mysore. A few falls also occured in Gujarat, and north Madras coast. Chief amounts are:—Port Blair three inches, Tavoy four, Diamond Island and Silchar one, Saugor Island one and a half, Hazaribagh, Purnea and Patna one, Dharbanga two, Allahabad one, Cawnpore three, Bahraich and Dehra Dun two, Bareilly one and a half, Roorkee and Ambala one, Dharampore one and a half, Sutna three, Bombay one and a half, Calicut two, Cochin and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Extension into Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 6th July. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory)	1.33	33.92		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	1.60	29.92		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	1.86	32.01		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	1.52	33.59		
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 6th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.)

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.696
Temperature of Air	Degrees		79.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"		75.4
Dew Point	"		75.4
Relative humidity of Air			0.882
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			10.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"		82.6
Minimum do do	"		75.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			WSW.SW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.		183
Fall of Rain	inches.		1.37
Total fall during month	"		6 89
Do. do. year	"		33 43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th July			0 56

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	7	m 10 58	28 0	T	7	m 5 41	16 0
		10 15s	27 0			4 38s	19 4
S.	8	m 11 23	28 6	S	8	m 4 17	16 10
		11 6a	26 3			5 22a	18 10
S	9	m 0 0a	28 9	M	9	m 5 8	19 9
		11 50a	26 5			6 0a	18 6
M	10	m 0 33a	28 9	T	10	m 5 44	18 11
						6 36a	18 5
T.	11	m 0 30	26 4	W	11	m 6 17	16 2
		1 6	28			7 10a	18 2
W	12	m 1 6	26 2	Th	12	m 6 47	16 7
		1 58	28 2			7 42a	18 2
Th	13	m 9 45	27 4	F	13	m 8 51	16 4
		9 20a	26 10			8 44	19 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of obervations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.46" of rain and Ambala had 1.18". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal at Multan, in defect at Rawalpindi and in excess at other stations. Night temperature was below normal at Lahore, Hissar and and Delhi while day temperature was higher than usual at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain over the reporting area. Cawnpore rports a heavy fall of 2.78" and Allahabad and Mainpuri received 1.10" and 0.13" respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Temperature was lower than usual in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot and Surat report 0.23" and 0.54" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bhuj night temperature was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Jubbulpore reports 0.70", Hoshangabad 0.38" and Akola 0.62". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Raipur day temperature was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—There has been a considerable decrease of rain which has been nearly general over the division. Bombay reports 1.33", Ratnagiri 0.76" and Karwar 0.24". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona and Belgaum report 0.31" and 0.55" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ahmednagar humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active in the United Provinces and has extended into the Punjab. Rain has decreased on the west coast of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the United Provinces and local in south Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the central and east Punjab. A few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Kathiawar. Cawnpore reports a heavy fall of 2.78"; other falls exceeding an inch amount to 1.11" at Cochin, 1.79" at Calicut, 1.33" at Bombay, 1.10" at Allahabad and 1.18" at Ambala. The sea remains rough on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts.

Forecast.—Present conditions are likely to continue. Some decrease of rain may occur in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th July 1922.

The activity of the Bombay monsoon is still largely confined to the west coast but the Bay current has given tbundant rain in the Gangetic plain and the western disturbance has reintroduced monsoon rain into the Punjab. A depression has appeared in the north of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, the east United Provinces, Central India east, on the west coast of the Peninsula and on the north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, the west Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Victoria Point one; Tavoy five; Moulmein, Bassein one and a half. Gauhati one; Silchar two; Cherrapunji five; Darjiling three; Calcutta six; Jalpaiguri four; False Point one; Cuttak four; Ranchi one; Daltonganj, Naya Dumka, Purnea two; Darbhanga, Patna, Gorakhpur, Bahraich three; Benares four; Sialkot, Khushab three-quarters; Sutna, Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY THE 6TH OF JULY 1922.

Stations	Temp in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Minimum past 24 hours	Humidity at 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total for Mon to date.	Departure for mon. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. 5th	93.0	86.4	66		0	0
Jask	94.4	86.8	81		0	—0.07
Muskat	99.3	86 0	68		0	—0.44
Do. 4th						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.4	88.4	68		0	—0.91
Rawalpindi	100.1	80 0	46		0.76	—2.18
Lahore	102.4	77.3	46		1.74	—0.63
Hissar	10 .2	85.4	58		2.12	—0.2
Ambala	100.2	75.1	81	0.10	4.81	—0 48
Delhi	105.0	84.4	57		2.44	—2 06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.8	81.1	71		4.02	+5.38
Mainpuri	96.8	79.0	78	0.10	4.65	—0.31
Jhansi	9 .9	80.1	75	0.12	4 01	—2.36
Cawnpore	94.6	79.8	86	2.78	4.81	+0.05
Allahabad	96.1	79.8	93	1.10	1.29	—5 19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	113.5	87.2	54		0	—0.33
Karachi	90.6	8 .2	84	0.01	0.03	—1.04
Ajmer	9 .8	75.6	66		2.21	—0 90
Jaipur	100.7	78.1	65		2.61	—0.69
Kotah	89.4	80.6	92	0.09	4.37	+0 81
Mount Abu	75.8	64.9	100	3.07	8.59	—4.71
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.6	8 .1	74		1.01	—1.44
Dwarka	87.6	81.3	78	3.67	3.92	+0.72
Veraval	85.5	1.5	83	1.68	8.68	—2 02
Rajkot	90.9	76.0	67	0.14	2.19	—3.57
Bhavnagar Para	81.0	8 .4	73		4.50	—1.38
Surat	86.6	78.6	85	5.20	16 33	+5.19
Ahmedabad	94.4	6.9	89	0.08	6.83	+0.07
Deesa	97.8	76.7	77		1.48	—1.95
Neemuch	99.1	75.6	63		10.60	+5.34
Indore	86.1	75.7	78		8.09	+1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88 8	76.6	79		8.68	—1.56
Saugor	85.2	74.2	80		8.57	+0 01
Hoshangabad	8 .4	76.8	19		8.20	+0 69
Khandwa		76.1	70		3.07	—2 91
Akola	86.9	74.0	74		6.10	0
Amraoti	88.1	4.4	83		9.86	+1.52
Nagpur	88.3	6.9	69		8.23	—2.47
Chanda	89.2	78.0	69		8.13	—0.89
Raipur	86 7	7.1	80	0.14	8.42	—1.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	75.2	88	1.33	33.59	+9.28
Ratnagiri	79.4	72.5	92	0.76	38.82	+18.00
Marmugoa	81.2	72 2	91	3.40	48.81	+13.91
Karwar	80 8	75.4	87	1.70	69.58	+5.93
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86 6	73 0	71	0.02	7.21	+2.47
Ahmednagar	84.6	70 8	79	0.02	6.27	+2.85
Poona	88.1	69.2	76	0.31	4.68	—1.34
Sholapur	88.3	8.8	68		8.16	+2.80
Bijapur	84.3	0.0	79		8.17	—0.39
Belgaum	75.4	65.8	88	0.55	10.55	+0 19
Aurangabad	83.1	70.1	73		11.36	+4.74
Nizamabad (Indor	86 9	71.2	75	1.14	9.04	+2.2
Hyderabad	86.8	71.8	79	0.05	2.49	—2.47
MALABAR AND COCHIN—						
Mangalore	88.3	71.4	86	0.95	46.73	+2.12
Calicut	7 .6	72.2	96	1.75	54.92	—4.67
Cochin	78.1	73.3	90	3.40	83.77	+0.77
Colombo	85.6	77.8	84		11.28	+2.77
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.3	77.2	73	0.15	2 94	—2.89
Bellary	88.8	74.6	58		0.19	—2.04
Cuddapah	97.8	81.0	72		1.75	—1.80
Madras	97.6	81.6	64		8.28	—0.23
Bangalore	84.8	66.1	71	0.12	8.48	—0 6
Coimbatore	80.6	70.8	64	0.03	1.86	—0.57
Trichinopoly	88.1	73.0	59		0.61	—1.59
Vanayatam	93.1	79 8	54		1 97	+0.86

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (FRONT ENTRANCE). FORT, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last twenty one years both perconal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce the Examinations by the Institute of Bankers of England, and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination are amongst those for which the College undertakes to prepare.

TO WAKE UP A LAZY LIVER

For "liverishness," constipation, biliousness, headache, drowsiness, bad complexion, etc., try drinking before breakfast a little Alkia Saltrates dissolved in plain water. Feelfit as a prize fighter all day.

When you sleep the heart immediately slows down and then the sluggish-moving blood deposits greasy and acidulous poisons—Toxins—throughout the system. Next morning the blood flows more rapidly again, but cannot flush out all the impurities accumulated overnight. That means a clogged liver and constipation, "the beginning of all disease," so poisons are sucked into the blood through thousands of absorbent intestinal glands. It saps the body's only reserves against disease. You have headache, and of en ache all over. The toxins reach the brain, heme that tired languorous, don't care feeling. Blemished and yellow complexion, sour-stomach, indigestion, furred tongue bad taste and breath, feverness and despondency are other symptoms. Heart depressants, pain-deadening drugs and pills afford only temporary relief and powerful cathartic medicines collect in the tissues. Calomel (mercury) even attacks the bones.

You should thoroughly cleanse the whole system by washing out all the poisons in the morning. Then your body acts better, same as a fire burns better with soot cleared from from chimney. Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, and take before breakfast and once after the noon or evening meal, a teaspoonful of this dissolved in a half tumbler of plain water. The before-breakfast dose promptly washes out all mucous and acidulous poisons from entire intestinal tract, leaving the way clear to receive properly digested food. The saltrated water also reaches the liver by absorption, thus stimulating that organ and removing any congestion or sluggishness. This remarkable Alkia Saltrates compound is practically tasteless, also harmless as sugar, in any quantity, and it never gripes. Children love it, especially with a little sugar added. It is probably the greatest solvent and eliminant known to science, and its amazing curative properties will make you a crank on the subject of internal cleanliness.—C.N.H.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 6.

S S Indus Maru, Takoda, Kobe.

The following vessels obatined their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Gorala, Jones, Rangoon.

S S Scalaria, Thackroy, Marmagoa.

S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Malwa for London.

Steamer Corby for New York.

Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru, 2701 tons, Captain Takoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Gorala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gorala, 3155 tons, Captain H Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Scalaria:—The S M Co's steamer Scalaria, 3435 tons, Captain J A Thackroy, will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

July 6.

S S Mantua for London:—1000 bags sugar, H A G Husian Co; 240 bales deer horns, Ladhabhoy Theria; 9 cases fishmaws, Ebrahim Moledina; 400 bags linseed oil cakes, Bhasker Harilal; 10 bags gum arabic, E M Sunklic; 100 bales hemp, S Jainarayan; 100 bales hemp, G Puransoo; 103 bags cummin seeds, C Jivanlal; 1270 cwts sugar, Ralli Bros.

S S Tregonnell for Antwerp:—135 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 450 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 4000 packets myrabollams, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Tregonnell for Hamburg:—200 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Son; 495 bales cotton fly, Patel Bros; 23 bales sewing hemp, 5 bales hemp rope, S Lalji and Co; 1280 bags groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Tregonnell for Ghent:—440 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Moora for Marseilles:—696 bags castor seeds, Volkart Bros; 700 bags castor seeds, Strauss and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton raw, O S Kaisha.

S S Moora for Liverpool:—100 bales wool raw, B Hurbhan and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 100 bags dill seeds, 62 bags finel seeds, 62 bags cummin seeds, C Jivanlal and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 37 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 75 bales wool raw, H Balkishandas.

S S Moora for Port Said:—75 bales grey cotton twist, David Mills and Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—55 bales cotton, Walter Pavry.

S S Illingworth for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Illingworth for Hull:—2001 cwts castor seeds, The Orient Co.

S S Ruth Kayser for Hamburg:—1031 bags 290 bags cotton seed oil cakes, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 440 bales cotton, Hirji Nensi and Co.

S S Tokaoku Maru for Kobe:—480 bales cotton raw, Nissin C Trading Co; 300 bales 500 bales cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Tokaoku Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Tokaoku Maru for Yokkaichi:—1250 bales cotton raw, N Y Kaisha; 500 bales cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Tokaoku Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Corby for Philadelphia:—2000 tons manganese ore, M B Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton. Ralli Bros; 3 cases fox skins, Currimbhoy.

IMPORTS.

July 6.

S S Bamora from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—30 bundles wool, 35 bundles skins, 138 bales 436 jottas 87 bundles cotton goods, 135 bags tobacco 171 bundles carpets, 27 bundles 3 bags attari, 94 bags almonds, 2 bags beans, 41 bundles specie, 2 tins pearls, 18 bundles silver coins, 1 bag 82 cases 4 jottas gum, 38 bags sazira, 1 bag pistas, 16 bags appricots, 6 bundles 2 cases assafoetida, 4 cases cigarettes 2277 bags sardines, 14 bundles salted fish, 3 cases toilet soaps, 13 bags C seeds, 3 robbins copra, 12732 bags wheat, 206 bags rice, 182 bags gram, 18 bags oorid, 500 bags wheat flour, 23 bundles 151 pieces scantlings.

S S Sicilia from Kobe, Agents M M and Co:—50 bales cotton yarns, 23 cases cotton goods 47 cases 87 bundles 7 bales silk goods, 27 packages 9 bundles 59 cases 172 bales silk raw, 106 cases silk yarn, 407 cases 368 bales 114 half cases 52 packages tea, 300 bags sugar candy, 230 cases wet preserves, 101 bags sago, 1273 bags sago flour, 50 bundles galangal, 60 cases cassia, 12 bags cubebs, 500 bags sugar, 1000 chests 30 barrels fire crackers, 185 drums lubricating oil, 476 bundles rattans, 902 slabs tin 112 bags pearl tapiaco, 1 case cigars.

ADDRESS TO RETIRING RY. OFFICIAL.

A Surat correspondent writes:—"Udhna near Surat is a locomotive station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Loco-Foreman of this place, Mr. Frettle, having retired the Loco Staff of Udhna convened a meeting in the Surat Railway Institute on the 28th ultimo, to give him a farewell address. There was a large gathering which included families of drivers and European guards. The address was presented, by the Chairman, Mr. Little, (the Traffic Inspector of the T. V. Railway), in a silver case. Then a gold bracelet was presented to Mrs. Frettle. Eulogistic speeches were then made. Mr. Motafram, the Railway Doctor, said that the separate Railway Dispensary lately opened at Udhna, owed its existence mainly to the exertions of Mr. Frettle, and that whenever he visited Udhna, he noticed that Mrs. Frettle's heart was overflowing with sympathy for the sick and the suffering.

Mr. Frettle then gave a brief review of his forty years' long services. He said he had travelled all over the country and on different Indian Railways with his eyes and ears open and his experience was that while on some Railways the Heads of Departments were known to mince matters by telling the subordinate staff that they (the Heads) could not interfere with the decisions of the immediate superiors, in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and especially in the Loco-Department, this was not the case. In conclusion he said he was going to reside in Cawnpore, but the memory of his friends and staff could never be forgotten by him.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the Season Reports for the week ending 4th July:—

Rainfall of the week was general and good throughout Presidency proper. More rain is still needed in parts. Sowing continues generally. Transplantation of rice was in progress in parts of Konkan. Inundation in Sind is satisfactory and sowing and transplantation were in progress. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

The Hon. Mr. Knapp is proceeding to Simla on the 9th instant to discuss with the Government of India certain matters concerned with jail administration.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., assumed charge of the office of Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court at Bombay on the 13th of June 1922 in the forenoon.

The following appointments vice Mr. Abraham Isaac on leave, or pending further orders were made:—

Mr. N. N. Master, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bassein, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pen.

Mr. J. A. Samant, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dahanu, to hold charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein in addition to his own duties.

Sir J. H. DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Convenented Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 18th July 1922.

Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 24th April 1922.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S., on return from leave is appointed to be Registrar, Co-operative Societies, vice Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S.

Mr. Sorab Dinshaw Nariman, Personal Assistant to the Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay, will act as Assistant Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. V. Date.

Mr. G. Livingstone Shaw is apointed as an Assistant Engineer on probation for a period of one month in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, with effect from the 3rd July.

Mr. Maheshwar Sarvottam Muzumdar, First Assistant Master, Karwar High School, is appinted to act as Head Master of the school during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb S. L. Ugrankar who had been granted leave for two months with effect from 5th of June last or pending further orders.

Mr. Nuruddin Ahmed Ghulamally, Deputy Educational Inspector, Mulla Schools, Hyderabad, and Acting Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector in Sind, to revert to his permanent post of Deputy Educational Inspector, Mulla Schools, Hyderabad, on return from leave.

Mr. Ghulam Nabi Din Mahomed Kazi, Acting Deputy Educational Inspector, Mulla Schools, Hyderabad, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Mulla Schools, Larkana, relieving Mr. Alikhan Umarkhan Abro, acting in the same post.

Mr. Wm. McR. Campbell is nominated to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay, vice Mr. John Dunlop.

Mr. G. D. Daftary, B.E., Assisant Executive Engineer, has been appointed Executive Engineer, of the newly created Gauging District of Indus River and the date from which he started his operations should be taken as the date of the formation of the District.

Mr. E. T. Roch, Assistant Executive Engineer on probation, passed on the 6th of June 1922 the Professional Examination prescribed by the Public Works Department Code.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

At to-day's Bengal Legislative Council the only item of business was reference of the Bengal Chaukidari Bill to a select committee. Hon. Mr. H. L. Stephenson said that extension of the Village self-Government Act having been greatly retarded chiefly by the Non-Cooperation movement it had been found necessary that the Chaukidari Act should remain governing rural tracts for some time to come. It was therefore, considered necessary to make that Act up-to-date by improvin the Chaukidari pay and raising maximum tax on individuals.

A discussion followed in which thirteen members took part. Excepting one all members agreed to increase the Chankidari pay but most of them took objection to raise Chaukidari tax which they described as the most unpopular direct tax on the poor and suggested that this increased cost should be paid by Government. After the discussion bill was referred to a select committee.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

MOTION FOR FIXED SALARY OF MEMBERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

At the Bengal Legislative Council to-day an attempt was made to stop manuscript eloquence. Mr. D. C. Ghose moved that a member shall not be allowed to read his speech but he may refresh his memory by referring to notes and he may not read as part of his speech passages from books or papers cited in the course of his argument. The motion was negatived, only 17 members voting for it.

Two important resolutions were next moved and discussed. The first one was moved by Mr. Ajoy Chunder Dutt urging that travelling allowance to the members of the Council be reduced from double first class to single first-class fare. He said that the resolution aimed at economy and in these days of retrenchment members should practise what they professed.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. J. Cambell Forrester urging that the salary of members be fixed at Rs. 3,000 a year in lieu of travelling and halting allowances. He said that in other countries where Parliamentary institutions existed, members were given a fixed salary, thus enabling representatives of the Babour Party to serve the country. Hon. Mr. Stephenson opposed Mr. Forrester's resolution as it was premature and on the ground of economy. A large number of non-official members also opposed the motion on the ground that it was not practicable in a poor country like India. The discussion was not concluded when the council adjourned.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, Poona on the 4th instant.

The "Bharatvasi" writes that 168 constables 28 head-constables, two sub-Inspectors and one Europan Inspector from the Hyderabad District Police Force are to be discharged in pursuance of the policy of retrenchment.

A clerk of the General Post Office, Karachi, is being tried under section 52 of the Post Office Act read with section 511 I.P.C., for having attempted to commit theft of a registered letter containing currency notes.

The cold-blooded murder of his wife and mother-in-law by a Mahomedan is reported from Hyderabad Cantonment. The accused has been arrested.

GOVT. OF INDIA SECRETARIAT

CUTS FOR ECONOMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 4.

The process of lopping off manifestly the unnecessary and redundant expenditure with a view to facilitate the heavy task that awaits the Inchcape Committee, is proceeding apace in the Government of India's Secretariat. All departments are being scrutinized by Special Economy Officers, and drastic steps for appreciable cuts have, in some cases, been already taken, while in others that are about to be taken. A detailed information regarding the departmental economy cut is not yet availabe, but in the case of some branches the reports about the retrenchment effe ted or contemplated are quite encouraging. For instance anenquiry into the heavy charges incurred by the Government on account of printing and stationery, has resulted in a saving running to several lakhs. In fact the examination under this head seems to have revealed not a very happy state of affairs partly due to the absence of central authority which should control, regulate, and fairly apportion the work between the three big Government Presses at Calcutta, Delhi and Eimla.

The new scheme for Reorganisation in stationery and printing proposes to fix monetary allotments for those offices to which stationery is issued direct for office consumption beyond these allotments. The stationery office will refuse supplies. Rules have also been framed restricting the use of expensive articles.

As regards printing, the method of issuing Army Forms has been completely revised. All other standard forms have been completely restandardised with a view to economy in form of Paper and size. No other forms, beyond those specially, laid down can be printed without special sanction. All the printing work ordered by every office has also been examined, and only those matters which should be printed have been sanctioned. The recommendations, as the results of special enquiry, have been embodied in the new printing and stationery rules.

To enforce these rules and to effect further economies in the form of printing, a printing clearing office has been established at the head quarters of the Government of India. An additional object of this office is to ensure an even flow of work to all the presses. Formerly, any office could send work as it liked to any press with the result that excessive staffs had to be employed. The work in Simla and Delhi coming in seasonal rushes, consequent upon this fair distribution of work to all presses.

Very considerable decreases have already been made in the press establishment: E. G. The Central Press Simla, is now emploiyng little more than a half of its sanctioned strength. The strength of the Type Foundry at Calcutta has been reduced from 180 to 27, involving alone an annual saving of rupees forty thousand. The presses are being completely reorganised. The central monotype presses are being amalgamated, as a result of which an annual saving amounts to over three and a quarter lakhs.

Reorganisation of presses at Calcutta and Delhi is also proceeding, and this will bring about retrenchment to the extent of many lakhs. The publication branch will probably be transferred from Dharmatala to Hastings Street, reorganised there in the interest of the public. The foreign and political department press has been abolished. Two other Foreign and and Political Agency presses may undergo the same fate.

Among minor economy, is the reduction in number and size of official envelopes, and the adoption of the use of economy labels.

The big cuts, above enumerated, are the results of special enquiry carried out by Mr. F. D. Ascoli, a Bengal Civilian, whose services had been borrowed by the Government of India for effecting economies in printing and stationery. Mr. Ascoli has finished his arduous labours and is now proceeding Home on a year's leave. On his return it is proposed to appoint him as Controller of printing, Stationery and Stamps.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF ART.

On the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta in December 1921 the work of decorating the streets along which the Royal procession was to pass was entrusted by the Government of Bengal to the Government School of Art at Calcutta. The way in which this commission was executed is briefly described in a very interesting article in the current number of the "Journal of Indian Industries" by Mr. Percy Brown, the Principal of the School, who describes how the ornate columns which decorated the roads were constructed of papier mache placed over a wooden framework. The results fully justified the experiment and constituted an achievement of which the Calcutta School of Art may well be proud. The article is well illustrated with plates showing the students of the School of Art at work on the preparation of the papier mache models and the painting of the decorations, while a view of some of the pylons in position gives an excellent idea of the beauty and appearance of solidity which can be achieved by the employment of this medium.

HEALTH OF THE FARMWORKER.

FAR-REACHING MEASURES IN DENMARK.

Far-reaching measures for the protection of the health and comfort of the farm worker have come into force in Denmark since the beginning of this year under an Act passed on May 6, 1921, says *Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

When board is provided as part of the remuneration, food must be of good quality as well as sufficient. Not more than two persons may share the bedroom provided by the employer which must be light and airy and must have not less than sixteen cubic metres' space for one, and twenty-five for two occupants. Rooms used for sleeping purposes may not open directly into cattlesheds or stables. The text of the law prescribes the minimum of furniture which the employer must supply for each room: a separate bed is to be assigned to each worker and definite regulations are made for sheets to be changed at stated intervals.

If a worker is ill, his employer must continue to give him board and lodging and must provide adequate attendance on the premises so long as the contract of employment lasts, or he may send the worker to a hospital but may not send him elsewhere without the patient's consent. After one month's sickness the hiring contract may be dissolved by mutual agreement.

Boys and girls under 16 must not be worked beyond their strength and may in no case be employed beyond the hours customary in the district. Their tasks must be so organised as to admit of their attendance at evening, technical or continuation schools and classes unless in the contract it has been agreed that the hours of certain kinds of work cannot be modified for educational purposes.

Industrial and Labour Information, which is produced by an expert staff at the International Labour Office at Geneva, records the developments of current industrial and labour problems in all parts of the world. The last number contained a supplement giving a concise account of the part played by the International Labour Office at the Genua Economic Conference, with a record of the discussions on labour questions and the resolutions taken thereon.

A PLEA FOR VEGETABLE DIET.

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitrian League in the couse of an earnest plea for abstaining from meat diet, writes:—

The problem of our food needs a charge and in so doing we have, first, to attack that part of it which supports the idea of flesh food being the necessary part of it. We have since long allowed ourselves the falsity of belief that without flesh of some kind or other no dish was possible, no dish was edible either. But we must soon begin to realise that man being naturally a frugivorous animal needs no help in the form of bloody flesh as his food. Our first parents lived only upon the fruits and the vegetables obtainable in the garden of Eden. Man in his most natural condition of innocence and health lives only upon fruits and vegetables. In our religious ceremonies too the common articles acceptable to the gods and goddesses are fruits, flowers and vegetables in their most natural form. We have rendered the constitutions of our Society baso and corrupt by degrading the powers of our mind by the non-observance of the principles of Mercy in the highest sense. Our cruelties have engendered irreligiousness in us and have despoiled the sanctity of our character and our virtues. Let us, therefore, live religion by eschewing all sorts of flesh food from our daiy menus, and let us revert to the most netural and innocent form of life which is the ordination of God. Then we shall once more realise the power and beauty of God. Then we shall be once again become religious.

ANAVIL INSTITUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—You had done a service to the Anavil Community in dealing with the desirability of the amalgamation of its two institutions, viz, the Anavil Vidyarthi-Ashram of Surat and the Anavil Samaj of Bombay, in your notes a few days ago. The former has been in existence a few years only but has attained a greater success through the selfless and earnest work of Mr. Dayalji (now in prison.) The Samaj has done a good deal to promote education by giving scholarships to the students of the Community, but the manner in which the scholarships are given away is far from satisfactory and the management deserves through overoauling. There is one more institution the Anavil Sukleshvar Sarodharak Manhal which has got a fund of about 15,000, rupees. I suggest the amalgamation of this too with the other two. These should be placed under the control of one general body elected purely on democratic principles and free from any influence of aristocracy of birth, brain or money. The amalgamated funds should be turned into a communal fund at the disposal of the All-Anavil General Body which shall make grants according to necessities. The All-Anavil General Body should elect a working committee to look after and manage all affairs generally affecting the Community.

Mr. Dayalji has become a guest of the Bombay Government for 12 months and the Vidyarthi Ashram he has left ought to be maintained at any cost, sonner the amalgamation of the different institutions is considered. The better.—Yours, etc.,

RAMNIK.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward mails of June 22 expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 8.

Public meeting to celebrate Poet Shelley's centenary, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.
First day of the special sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference, 12 noon to 4 p.m., the Gaiety Theatre, Hornby Road.
The s. s. Malwa with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 9.

Second day's sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference, the Gaiety Theatre, Hornby Road, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	22	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	11	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	10
Poona Express	22	45	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9		22	0
Madras Express.. ..	20	15	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Bombay-Peshawar ..	11	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Kathiawar Express ..	7	45	20	40
Fast Passenger.. ..	20	30	7	5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PARAKH.—Bai Dhunbaijee Dinshawjee Parakh, daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Second Bart., died yesterday at 9 a.m. Funeral to-day at 8-a.m. (S. T.) "Homecroft", the Bridge Malabar Hill.

R4258

FOURTHCOMING MEETING'S.

LECTURE AT SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture on Student Life in Paris in the middle ages, will be delivered to-morrow Saturday) at the Salle Francaise at Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, at 6-30 p.m.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Centenary of Poet Shelley, when Rev. Grey, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Profs. Lalit, Khare and others will speak and Mr. Natrajan will preside.

HINDU MISSIIONARY SOCIETY.

The Fifth Anniversary meeting of the H. M. Society will be held on Sunday (the 9th instant, ("Full Moon Day") at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Dr. R. V. Khedkar will preside.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMIITTEE.

The Khadi Shop conducted by the above District Congress Committee will remain closed for the public on the 8th and 9th instant for purposes of stock-taking.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The 14th Anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan Society will come off on Tuesday next (the 11th instant) at Zaverbai Hall, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, at 5-45 p.m. when Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah will preside and Lady Shah will distribute prizes.

SELF-HELP UNIONS AND LABOUR WELFARE.

Under the presidentship of Dr. M. B. Velker, a meeting will be convened to-day, when a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny in the "Vanita Vishram Hall," Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Advantages of Self-help Unions and Labour Welfare,"

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The first meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, will come off on Wednesday (the 12th instant) commencing at 5-30 p.m., (weather permitting).

The following is the programme (1) Tent-Pegging—Triple pegs (two runs), (2) Pre-Raphaelite Stakes—(Ladies' nomination), (3) Individual Jumping, (4) Musical Chairs, and (5) Unsaddling Race.

ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF LATE BHARDA.

The Baj and Jashan ceremonies of the first anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda will be performed at the Anjuman Fire Temple at Dhobitalao on (Sunday next 9th instant) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) when the newly-appointed Dastur Minocher Kekhushroo Jawaspasana will officiate. All past and present Parsi students of the late Mr. Bharda are requested to attend.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

The Divisional Superintendent, Mr. A. K. Rane, of the Dadar Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay Corps, reports that a squad consisting of 10 men was sent on duty at the Matunga Ashadhi Fair on the 5th instant for Medical Relief and First-aid Service amongst thousands of Hindus visiting the fair. They rendered excellent services especially in the heavy showers of rain and in the unmanageable crowd of mostly illiterate persons. Divisional Surgeon, Dr. S. N. Navalkar, was in charge.

APPEAL FOR MONEY AND UNIFORM.

In connection with the above Mr. R. D. Khade, Secretary of the People's Union Division writes from Sion:—

"This Brigade is newly started. The members are without uniform which is badly needed. May I request charitably disposed gentlemen of Bombay to help the Corps with money and uniforms to cry on humanitarian work, without distinction of caste or creed, in and out of Bombay.

Our thanks are due to the Volunteers of the Dadar Division and to the Jamadar, Havildar and their subordinates, who were on duty both night and day, for their hearty co-operation with us in our duty."

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN THE PUNJAB.

TIDE OF R PRESSION

The Congress Publicity Bureau, Punjab has sent the following brief report of Congress activities and review of political situation in the Punjab during the week ending 30th June 1922.

Since the return of National Workers from Lucknow, the Provincial Working Committee had a most busy time, holding several meetings in succession to settle the details of important items in the future programme.

There was also a Workers' Conference at Bradlaugh Hall, lasting two days, attended by prominent district workers from all parts of the Province with the object of starting our "Swaraj" campaign with redoubled energy and vigour and to prepare the country for embarking on Civil Disobedience, when occasion arises. The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee will reach here on the 3rd proximo, as decided at Delhi. All District Congress Committees have been requested to send their witnesses to Lahore.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

There is a visible sign that the whole Province is waking up to National life, due to the excellent work that has been done by enthusiastic workers in their respective districts, despite enormous opposition and official intimidation.

The number of Congress members, as far as the figure is available has again come up to 70,000, though with a population of twenty millions, the figure is infinitesimally small and the fact that only 2,000 out of these 70,000 have gone to prison for the cause of freedom, is not to be very proud of. More earnest workers and more sacrifices are necessary for attainment of "Swaraj."

Among other constructive work done by National Volunteers, was the campaign against Drink-Devil. Effective work has been done almost all over the province, notably in Rawalpindi, in consequence of which wholesale arrests and convictions have been made; yet picketting continues just the same. It is quite evident that due to successful picketting the sale of liquor in the whole province has decreased considerably and habitual drinkers of intoxicants have become more sober and temperate.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

A special Khaddar Enquiry Committee has been formed to organise its manufacture and sale, and an indefatigable propaganda to popularise its use is being carried on, in the face of determined opposition put up by the authorities to the use of Khaddar. The outturn of charkha-made pure yarn is steadily increasing. In the small towns and villages charkhas are installed almost in every home, and while most women are spinning at their leisure, others are doing it as their vocation. The number of handlooms are also increasing steadily. As an instance of the steady growth of the production of charkha-made yarn and the manufacture of Khaddar in Punjab villages, it may be noted that at Akalgarh a village in Gujranwala, there are 617 charkhas in use daily and the out turn per day is one maund. There is a stock of 51 maunds of yarn in the village at present and during the last two months 18,725 yards of Khaddar have been made in 60 handlooms worked by 70 weavers.

As a general adoption of Khaddar is the first essential step towards Swaraj, the leaders and workers are devoting their time and attention to make Khaddar the only wear of people. A public meeting, convened by the local City Congress Committee, attended by a large number of workers from the muffasil, was held on the 22nd instant, presided over by Malik Lal Khan, Secretary, Khilafat Committee. Lectures were delivered by L. Sham Lal and others expressing their views on Khaddar and how it would help us to reach our goal "Swaraj."

Almost in all districts Panchayats have been established and they are settling private disputes amongst villagers to their satisfaction. The work of the Panchayat is done in a most easy and simple manner without unnecessary delay and enormous expenses and troubles which are inevitable in a British Court of Justice.

REPRESSION.

There is a general recrudescence of repression in the province which may be the official answer to the cry of change of programme by a large section of Swarajists. Repression is becoming more and more ruthless. The latest method of oppression in the name of law and order is the posting of Punitive Police on a large scale and the imposition of its cost of maintenance on villagers, besides the Professional tax. An explanation in justification if such action on the part of Government has been given by its mouthpiece, the local Anglo-Indian daily "The Civil and Military Gazette." It says that the "prestige" of 'Sarkar,' which enabled 12 policemen to maintain order in an area of 150 to 500 square miles with a population bordering 50,000 composed mainly of "illiterates," "excitables" and "criminals"—has been undermined by agitators and hence it has become necessary to post Punitive police in villages at the cost of inhabitants. From reports it appears that the villages under punitive police rule are having a taste of Martial Law regime.

Despite the repeal of the Press Act, the Government of the Punjab has launched a fresh campaign against the press. The efforts of the Government publicity Department proved futile, because no amount of press communiques and rejoinders skilfully issued can defeat truth, which must leak out. So the authorities have fallen back to their all powerful Seditious Law and have began to prosecute editors of leading vernacular papers. The people of the province are taking a keen interest in the prosecution and trial of the Editors of the "Bandemataram" and "Akali" and awaiting the decision of the Court.

RAWALPINDI TRIALS.

The trial of Congressmen and volunteers at Rawalpindi by batches are still proceeding. Several have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines. All the accused being Non-co-operators refused to defend themselves and declined to answer many of the questions put to them by Court. They cheerfully received their sentences. The trying Magistrate reiterated that picketting is no offence and the Revenue Officer admitted that the Magistrate staged arrests under his orders and that he had such instructions from the Deputy Commissioner. Another feature of the trial is that many prosecution witnesses admitted that the volunteers dissuaded the customers and sellers to refrain from buying and selling liquor and in doing so adopted a most humble attitude such as by making an earnest appeal with folded hands. The Court seemed to take particular care to explain to everyone of the accused that to peacefully persuade people to obstain from taking liquor is no crime.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

It is a happy sign of the times that the leading Hindu citizens of Lahore have been devoting their energies to the elevation of the depressed classes. The so-called "untouchables" are now allowed to take water from wells used by Hindus. The Arya Swaraiya Sabha had arranged for a grand citizen dinner on the 25th June and about 1,500 people composed of touchables and untouchables, literates and illiterates and the gentry and commoners all sat together at it. Over 100 ladies also took part in the dinner. It was the first function of its kind and it was, indeed, a marvellous success.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Macbeth arrived London on the evening of the 4th instant.

Clan Macmillan left Suez on the evening of the 4th instant.

"LORD INCHCAPE."

"IS HE INDIA'S FRIEND?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Rao's letter I have to observe as follows:—

(1) I have already dealt with the causes of the failure of Swadeshi Shipping Companies in my previous letters and lectures. And in every case, the competition of the B. I. Co. was almost killing.

(2) As regards the Anglo-India and Colonial S. N. Co., the B. I. did not spare even this concern, though it must be owned, that gross mismanagement and heavy leakage are mainly accountable for its ruined condition.

(3) Mr. Rao will please note, that the coasting trade of a country is acknowledged to be the monopoly of that country itself. Britain will not allow German, American, Japanese or French steamers to trade on the English coast. So the Indian coast should be the monopoly of Indian shipping only.

(4) Mr. Rao will further note, that the B. I. Co. is not Indian owned, Indian managed, or fully Indian manned.

(5) That the B. I. Co. got the Indian mails as a grace from Government. And with that support, they demanded all the time more passenger rates and heavier freights.

(6) Whenever a Swadeshi Shipping Company sprang up for the facility of Indian passengers and shippers, B. I. Co. so undercut the rates, and so frightened or won over the shippers, as to bring the Swadeshi Company to a dead loss! And when the latter was broken, the B. I. rate would go up again!

(7) This has gone on for years! If the latest illustration is required, I may say, how the Scindia S. N. Co. is subjected to the severe competition of the B. I. Co. If the "Scindia" places one steamer at Rangoon, B. I. places two! If the "Scindia" sends one vessel to Colombo, B. I. will despatch two! And then B. I. brings down the freight, cuts down Scindia's profit, and thus makes it hard for Scindia to face its shareholders! If the Scindia's ships are diverted from this coast, the B. I. freights will go up again!

(8) Thus Mr. Rao will realize, that on the Indian coast, it is not "Scindia" that gets the mail contract; it is not the "Scindia" that gets the Government coal contract; it is B. I. Co.! And further, though B. I. enjoys this monopoly to which it is not entitled, it does not allow any strong Indian Shipping Company to live much less to grow!

(9) It should be noted, that the B. I. Co. has not been competing with the Mogul Line or with the Arab Line, since they have come under Turner and Co.'s management! Nor does the B. I. compete with the Asiatic S. N. Co.—an English Co.—under Turner's Agency, which is running on the Indian coast! Nor have I heard of B. I. competing with any English Line or British Agents in India! So the question is not of business, but of race, pure and simple.

(10) Now as regards Mr. Rao's reference to Khadi and Gandhiji the following facts may be noted: Gandhiji is insisting on the use of Khadi to revive the old cottage industry of spinning wheel, which when going, keeps the stomach full and the body covered of the millions of underfed and half-clad countrymen and countrywomen of ours. Similarly, we want Indian shipping on Indian coast to carry our people and our cargo, and in course of time to pave the way for an Indian squadron, which as a nation we should have had long ago. Will Mr. Rao please note, that in point of ship-owning, India stands last on the list of world's tonnage? And to whom is this mainly due, but to the killing competition of the B. I., of which Lord Inchcape has been the presiding genius for years.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BALASINOR INCIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the telegram appearing in to-day's "Chronicle" conveying the story of an attempt on the lives of the Nawabsaheb of Balasinor and his Diwan, it seems that the whole thing is more a canard than a fact. It is simply absurd to suggest that the sender, unless he was a mad man, could ever have thought it possible that his plan would ever succeed, because it is well known that the opening of fruit baskets is the work of menials and the Nawabsaheb and the Diwan would never do it. How could the sender have hoped to harm the Nawabsaheb by such a plan passes all imagination. Persons spreading such canards ought to know that the public are not so gullible as to swallow such nonsense.

It appears that several accounts, evidently inspired by persons directly implicated in the outrages practised upon the people of Balasinor and calculated to justify the outrages, are published in the papers with a view to mislead the public as to the real issue. A careful study of these accounts shows that the direct issues are sought to be obscured by many irrelevant matters. If the Nawasaheb and his Diwan have any justification for their conduct, they must promptly agree to appoint an independent commission of inquiry and place all the evidence in their possession before it and allow the people to produce their own evidence and abide by the findings of the commission. Are they prepared to accept this suggestion?—Yours, etc.,

SECRETARY,
Balasinor People's Association.

A correspondent from Bilaspur wires:—Mr. Ganpatilal, Secretary, Mungeli Tahsil Congress Committee, who was being proceeded against under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code for authorising publication of news alleged to be seditious, in the Court of Khan Sahib Istiak Ali, Headquarter Mistrate, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the 26th June, as the accused refused to furnish security. Mr. Ganpatilal is given the work of metal breaking.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been asked by the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress to make an appeal on behalf of organised Indian Labour for support of the Russian Relief Movement. The ravages of famine in Russia are still unabated. Children are dying in their tens of thousands from cholera, typhus and starvation. The photographs we have received from the International Federation of Trades Unions leave no doubt that the effects of famine in Russia have been and still continue to be severer than those depicted in the newspaper stories of the earlier days.

At this hour even the smallest contribution that we can make towards the provision of food and clothing for Russia's hungry millions, will be welcomed as a contribution for the succour of suffering humanity. Let us not forget the hardships and misery of others remembering only too well our own. All contributions, however small, should be sent to the Industrial & Exchange Bank of India Ltd., 7A. Fort Street, Fort, Bombay, marked *Russian Relief*. The amount will be publicly acknowledged and will be forwarded to the International Federation of Trades Unions for disposal. This Federation has already chartered a few ships to convey food and clothing to Russia. The first ship carried a cargo valued at one hundred thousand pounds. Every penny of this money has been subscribed by the organised workers of the world. My appeal is not only to the workers but also to every man with a human heart to contribute his quota towards the work of salvage and relief in Russia.—Yours, etc.,

D. CHAMAN LALL,
General Secretary,
All-India Trade Union Congress,
7A Fort Street, Fort,
Bombay, July 4.

"RESERVED FOR LADIES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wonder from whose conservative mind the idea of setting a Board at the Sir Pherozeshah Garden with the above words, setting aside a part of the Garden for ladies originated? There is some sense to reserve seats in a tram, a compartment in a train for them but one fails to see any reasonable argument to reserve some portion (however small that may be) of a public garden for ladies. The very idea, to liberal-minded person, is rotten to the core and is not in consonance with the present age which cries out at the top of its voice for the removal of sex disqualification. At present when people advocate that educated ladies should become members of the Corporation and the Council and play their part according to the best of their abilities in the service of their country how inconsistent is the idea to disqualify some persons to enter a point is that the idea is unsound in be members of the sterner sex! The garden which bears the honoured name of the late-lamented public citizen Sir P. M. Mehta is so extensive that it would not make great difference if a portion is cut off from the males but what I wish to point is that the idea is unsound in theory and is bound to create some kind of misunderstanding and will set a bad example. Let me sincerely hope that the Corporation of *Urbs Prima in Indis* will devote a thought to it and will remember—"What mighty contests rise from trifling things!"—Yours etc.,

SHAPOORJEE D. ASHBURNER.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

At the Excelsior Theatre last night a large house gave an enthusiastic welcome to the great Russian baritone Mr. Kiriloff, and the classical dancer Mddle Regina Tushinska. Mr. Kiriloff is the possessor of a rich and powerful voice which was heard to great advantage. The first half of the programme contained such gems as the Prologue from "Pagliacci" and the aria from "Nozze di Figaro" in both of which Mr. Kiriloff excelled and was deservedly encored. In the second half of the programme so many good things were offered that it is hard to say which was best, but the two songs which impressed the audience and received a great ovation were the Cavatina from "The Barber of Seville" and a charming little minuet "Vous Dansez Marquise." It is seldom that an artiste in Bombay receives such a tremendous reception as that accorded to Mddle Tushinska. Her dancing was very expressive and it was a joy to watch her lithe movements as she interpreted the various dances with a grace and charm not seen in Bombay for some considerable time. At the piano Madam Kiriloff contributed not a little to the success of the recital. Another concert will be given to-night, and no lover of really high class music can afford to Miss the second and final entertainment.

A Punjab Government Press communique says: The imposition of a punitive police post on the village of Ghawind in Lahore District has been the subject of some recent comments in the press. 26 offences have been reported in this village during the last three years of which 18 are burglaries, 2 are thefts and 5 are hurts resulting from rioting. 34 burglaries committed elsewhere have also been traced out by the people of this village. A number of other thefts has also occurred in the village but they have not been reported to the police. There has been much intimidation in the village. Two Lambarbars have resigned, and those who have refused to yield to the pressure have been subjected to humiliation and insult. The disturbed conditions of the village have necessitated the imposition of a punitive post for one year.

OFFICERS OF INDIAN SERVICE.

CONDITIONS OF PREMATURE RETIREMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 5.

Modification in the orders relating to the conditions and terms of premature retirement of officers of all the India Services due to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms are published in the "Gazette of India" to-day. These have been decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council in consultation with the Government of India. The option given to the members of these Services who arrived in India for the first time on a date antecedent to January 1st 1920 to retire before the expiry of 31st March, 1924 shall now continue in force and may be exercised until the action proposed to be taken on the report of the Parliamentary Commission provided for by the Government of India Act is known when the whole position will necessarily be reviewed. Consequent upon this decision the restriction that leave taken in anticipation of retirement must be completed before 31st March 1924 is also removed. Officers proposing to retire prematurely, provided they have submitted a definite application for permission to retire accompanied by the prescribed form of declartion will ordinarily be allowed before their retirement takes effect to avail themselves of the full amount of leave due to them and which may be granted to them at one time under the Regulations for the time being in force and applicable to them otherwise than on medical ground. A mere intimation of a possible intention to retire will not entitle an officer to have his application for leave dealt with under these rules. An officer who has submitted an application to retire supported by a declaration and has obtained leave on basis of it will not be permitted to cancel his application and to return to duty without the consent of his local Government. The most important part of the modification is the new form of declaration which requires an applicant to state "In view of the changes in the conditions of my service occasioned by the Government of India Act 1919, I desire to retire on the terms set forth in the orders relating to premature retirement." Under certain conditions officers retiring prematurely will be permitted with specific consent of either the Government of India or the Secretary of State in Council as the case may be, to take up other employment during the currency of their leave preparatory to retirement but after the grant of such leave officers will not be permitted without specific consent of the Secretary of State in Council to withdraw application for retirement. The new modification is emphatic on one point that eligibility to retire on proportionate pension is not an absolute right which accrues on signature and presentation of the prescribed declaration. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to arrange for a combined pension under the ordinary rules on their final retirement in case of officers who have obtained employment with his permission in other departments under the Crown or to withhold permission to retire or to permit retirement on reduced pension only if circumstances exist which justify this course. Thus it would not be open to an officer against whom disciplinary proceedings were pending or in contemplation which might result in reduction or withholding of his pension to avoid such proceedings by an application for permission to retire on proportionate pension. The Secretary of State in Council will ordinarily on advice of the local Government postpone acceptance of resignations of any officer if such detention could not be avoided without prejudice to public interest. It is also announced that orders applicable to officers serving in other provinces will also apply to those serving in Burma with effect from date on which Burma was constituted a Governor's province.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Preliminary forecast of jute crop of the year 1922 in twenty-four ditsricts of Bengal including Cooch Behar and nine districts in Assam including Garohills (plains portion) has been issued to-day. It shows the estimated area under crop in districts in Bengal is 1,207,515 acres as against 1,310,197 final figures of the last year and that in Assam is 91,400 acres as against 80,800. In Bengal there are increases in ten districts and decreases in twelve, amounting to 45,259 and 147,941 acres respectively. In Assam five districts show increases and two decreases amounting to 14,400 and 3,800 respectively. The figures of acreages in Bihar and Orissa will be issued to-morrow. Returns received from Murshidabad, Jessore, Burdwan, Howrah, Khulna, Malda and Pabna are not yet complete.

The weather and crop report of western circle of United Provinces dated July 3rd, states the condition of sugarcane and cotton is normal.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

A mill-hand named Keshow Aba, employed in the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, went into the mill tank to bathe on the 4th instant and suddenly disappeared. Those who were with him in the tank at once made a report to the police and a search was made, but his body could not be found till yesterday morning when it floated itself on the surface of the water.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Keshao, when a verdict of death from drowning was returned by the jury.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Y. Sano, manager of the Toyo Menka Kaisa, having his office on Hornby Road, has reported to the Police the theft of currency notes for Rs. 2,050 from a mallet, which he had kept in an attache case, in his office, on Tuesday last.

LATEST CABLES.

LANCASHIRE DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 6.

Political significance is attached to Mr. Lloyd George's promise to the Lancashire deputation, headed by Lord Derby yesterday, that duty of thirty-three and a third per cent. on fabric gloves, imported from Germany, would not be enforced until Lancashire's case on the subject had been fully examined.

Meanwhile the House of Commons would not be asked to approve the order under safeguarding of the Industries Act for the imposition of duty. The Unionists are already protesting against the decision, which is regarded as a concession to the Free Traders, and threaten to end the Coalition if the Cabinet reverses the decision to enforce the order.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 6.

The Bombay Port Trust issue of £1,600,000 six per cent. thirty years' debentures is now offered for public subscription. The list closes on July 10th.

TATA STEEL CO.

OFFERING £2 MILLIONS DEBENTURES.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 6.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company are offering £2,000,000 7 per cent. first mortgage debentures at 98, forming part of the total authorised under issue of £4,000,000. The object of the new issue is to enable the Company to increase the output and supplies and reserves of raw materials to meet the manufacture of larger variety of products. The existing debentures equivalent to £1,333,000 can be converted into the new stock or paid-off stock.

CABLE ITEMS

The late Sir James Hayes Sadler left £17,018.

The House of Commons passed the Third Reading of the Anglo-Persian Payments Calls Bill. Mr. Baird mentioned that the Company proposed to spend nearly a million sterling on plant and over two millions in purchase of vessels.

Amsterdam.—The Legislative Elections under the new law based on proportional representation with the woman's suffrage, were held to-day. The electors total over three and a quarter millions. The returns will be announced later.

ARABS AT COURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Abdulali bin Mahomed charged Haji Mehedi Haji Ahmed Binsaif with having insulted him.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while the accused was defended by Mr. Ferreira, solicitor.

The complainant's case was that he was a pearl merchant. There was a civil suit between him and the accused in the High Court. On the 12th of June last, Haji Ismail Binali, a friend of his, gave a dinner, where the complainant was invited. After the dinner, the accused came there when the complainant told him (accused) that if his monies were paid with interest he would withdraw the suit. The accused retorted "Kaffir, you being a Mahomedan want interest?" Later on the way, it is alleged, the accused told the complainant "I shall kill you like a goat."

One of the complainant's witnesses said the complainant having abused the accused, he retaliated.

His Worship discharged the accused.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bull charged (1) Mukundram Hiralal (34) and (2) Dwarkadas Hiralal (18) with house-breaking by night and theft of jewellery in respect of Rs. 39,000 between 27th and 28th of June last.

Messrs. K. P. Narayan, Kanga, Sopbery and Chotalal Desai, pleaders, defended the accused, while Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

Munalal Gulabchand said his pedhi was at Bhuleshwar on the first floor and resided on the third floor of the same building. Accused No. 1 was the son-in-law of his cousin. Accused No. 2 was a cook and slept in a room next to his (complainant's) pedhi. Accused No. 1 slept in the same building. On the 27th of June at 10 p.m. he locked his pedhi and went upstairs to sleep. Next morning at 5-30 a.m. when he returned to his pedhi, he found the doors open and the tin trunk containing jewellery valued at Rs. 39,000 missing. He complained to the police and the accused were arrested. On the person of accused No. 1, two keys were found which fitted the lock of the pedhi. The police recovered the property from the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Narayan, the complainant said accused No. 1 was staying at the pedhi for the last six years. He had lost nothing during that period. Except the bunch of keys nothing was found with accused No. 1.

Accused No. 1 stated he knew nothing about the theft.

Accused No. 2 said that accused No. 1 asked him to open the doors of the passage of the pedhi. Accused No. 1 had the keys with him. He opened the trunk and asked him (accused No. 2) to keep a watch. He then took out all the things of the trunk, tied them in a bundle and opened another door saying the watchman Bhaiya will be suspected. When they came out they placed the property on the loft.

Further hearing was adjourned.

EXECUTIONS AT OOMERCARRY JAIL.

Abdul Salam Mahomed Essak and Rahmat Akbar, both Mahomedans aged 24 and 27 respectively, who were sentenced to death on the 20th March last, at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, were hanged in the prison yard at Oomercarry yesterday morning.

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THE NEW IMPERIALISM.

The joint statement recently issued over the signatures of Mr. Polak and Mr. Andrews brings in relief the fact that a crisis of unexampled magnitude is facing Indians overseas. The white leprosy of racial domination is spreading with such rapidity that unless immediate steps are taken to prevent it, the disease is likely to affect even those parts which have so long escaped its baneful effects. The cry of white supremacy has been raised in South Africa where new legislative fetters are being forged to secure a perpetual domination over the Asiatics, and this cry is reverberating in the High Lands of Kenya and Uganda and its echoes are being heard even in the distant islands of Fiji and New Zealand. "Away with the Asiatic" is the slogan of the hour with the White settlers whether in Natal, Uganda, Kenya or Fiji. The situation has become worse after the Imperial Conference of 1921 which was supposed to have conferred a priceless boon on the Indians by recognising the principle of equality of citizenship in the Dominions and Colonies with the exception of the South African Union. Though, ere this, the statute-books of many of the Crown Colonies, Dependencies and Protectorates as, for example, of Ceylon, the Malaya States, Kenya, Fiji and British Guiana, were disfigured with laws, regulations and ordinances denying to Indians even common and elementary rights, it was not until the days of Lord Milner as Colonial Secretary and when the case of Kenya assumed an acute form, that the Indian public fully realised that the worst enemy of the equal rights of Indians was the Colonial Office itself.

The resolution of the Imperial Conference, despite the openly hostile attitude of Mr. Churchill, filled the Indians, at any rate for a time being, with the hope that a wholesome change was coming over the British Cabinet and soon their position would appreciably improve. It was Mr. Churchill himself who, as Chairman of the special committee, drafted the Imperial Conference resolution and it was he who accepted the resolution on behalf of the Colonial Office. But for Mr. Churchill's volte face at the East Africa dinner and the hole-and-corner methods he has been pursuing with the Governor of Kenya, it would have been incredible that he tried to foist upon the Indian community a series of proposals denying to them their elementary rights. "Scarcely had the ink of his signature dried upon the paper," observe Messrs. Andrews and Polak, "than the Governor of Kenya was sent back by Mr. Winston Churchill himself with a secret document containing proposals fundamentally opposed to the very resolution of the Imperial Conference which he himself had just signed. If this document had been accepted by the Indians in Kenya and had become law, it would have perpetuated the inferiority of Indians to Europeans in almost every particular. It would have made racial differentiation and racial segregation a part of the land." The Colonial Office thus stands condemned for the violation of a pledge to which it was a consenting party. It has forfeited all rights to be trusted any longer by Indians. Its anxiety to safeguard the interests of the British manufacturers, capitalists, and the privileged classes is clear to every one who can lay the slightest claim to know anything about the affairs in the Colonies. The debate on the Colonial Office estimates offers a fresh proof of Mr. Churchill's determination to make Kenya "a characteristically British Colony." Mr. Churchill, Mr. Wood said, was always prepared to offer Indians the exclusive use of other lands outside the highlands, but with reference to that area he considered that their hands were tied by past history. In his opinion, throwing the highland open to universal colonisation would be inconsistent with the understanding on which settlers were induced to settled there. Messrs. Andrews and Polak in their statement have shewn what exactly the so-called pledge to the Whites was and how it was amply fulfilled by the issue of the *original* Crown grants to Europeans "for reasons of administrative convenience." That "pledge" which has been fulfilled was accompanied by an actual documentary pledge to Indians that no legal differentiation would be countenanced by His Majesty's Government and it is this solemn pledge which has been, as Messrs. Andrews and Polak say, callously broken and the breach of which Mr. Churchill impudently justifies.

In Natal the anti-Asiatic party is growing in strength every day and assuming an increasingly menacing attitude towards the Asiatic community. It is bent upon forcing the hands of the Union Government to pass a legislation which will reduce the Indian population in South Africa to political, social and economic servitude or else drive it from the country bag and baggage. The three ordinances, obviously inspired by inveterate race hatred and commercial greed, which Whites are trying to force through the Natal Provincial Council, will have far-reaching effects as the statement of Messrs. Polak and Andrews makes clear. It observes:—

(1) There is an ordinance to substitute for a licensing officer from whom there is a right of appeal upon certain conditions, a licensing Board in rural areas, whose membership will be confined to Europeans. This Board would have final powers of decision in all matters relating to the issue and transfer of licenses, thereby, in substance, though not in set terms, depriving Indian traders of their former right of appeal on questions of law.

(2) There is an ordinance, which would prevent Indians in future from acquiring the Municipal or urban franchise. This would mean a clear breach of an official promise made as long ago as 1896, and the disfranchisement for all time of Indians born and bred in the Province.

(3) There is an ordinance, whose object is to segregate Indians in Durban by making it legally impossible for them to buy or occup Municipal land in an area ear-marked for Europeans, or to sell such land to Europeans in an area ear-marked for Indians. This is the first time that compulsory segregation has been attempted in Natal.

The anti-Indian influence of the Colonial Office is also manifestly at work in Fiji where the European residents, who form one-fiftieth of the population, have declared defiantly that they would do all that lies in their power to prevent the application of the equality resolution in the case of their island. Mr. Churchill's latest pronouncement on the Kenya problem, reported by Reuter, shows him as unrepentent as ever and determined to stab Indians in the back. It is thus that the cult of New Imperialism, of which Mr. Churchill is the High Priest, is being insidiously preached in every colony where the vested interests of the Whites are likely to be affected in any way as a result of the Indian community enjoying equality of status. No-one will be deceived by the hollow and dishonest plea that it is in the best interests of the "Natives" of Fiji, South Africa or East Africa that the Indians must be assigned the position of inferiority. It is time for the Colonial Office to realise that it cannot treat the Imperial Conference Resolution as a mere "scrap of paper." The consequences of a policy which recklessly abets the Governments of the various Colonies to heap humiliations and disabilities upon the Indians at a time when the latter are trying to assert their manhood, cannot but be disastrous to the Empire and the Colonial office would be well advised if it took a timely warning and refrained from its mad career of provocation of a long-suffering people. As for India, as Mr. Andrews and Mr. Polak say, the time has come for the Government of India "to declare that there is no possibility of the people of India being willing to remain permanently within the British Commonwealth of Nations except upon the terms of actual and not merely theoretical racial equality." The silence of Lord Reading and his Government is a fresh proof of his own lamentable failure as a Viceroy as well as the incapacity of his Government, as at present constituted, to represent India and protect her interests.

CULTURE OR MAMMON?

Reuter informs us that at the conversazione of the India Society, Professor William Rotherstein appealed "for a more serious sense of interest and responsibility in England towards the great artistic and literary culture of India." European scholars, who were unable to travel to Asia, should find in London, as he said, a centre of Eastern artistic culture and the building containing the India Office Library and the noble collection of Indian paintings, sculpture and objects of art, should form a centre where European and Indian students could meet on common ground. Professor Rotherstein went to the root of the matter when he said that the Englishmen "thought of India too often in political terms only, and did not pay sufficient attention to her magnificent contribution to world culture." In fact the greatest count in the indictment of British rule in India is that its agents, in their preoccupation with political domination and economic exploitation of her people, have almost killed her soul and thus effectively prevented her from playing her traditional role as a leading influence in the cultural growth of humanity. If the English people had "a serious sense of interest and responsibility" in artistic and literary culture, they would soon realise the incalculable disservice they have been doing to humanity and themselves by keeping India in political and economic subjection. If the English people, in short, placed culture above mammon, the Indian problem could be solved in a day.

Notes of the Day

Palestine Mandate.

It is obvious, in spite of the 'verdict' of the House, that Mr. Churchill has signally failed to come off with flying colours from the debate on the Palestine mandate in the Commons. While in one breath he denied that the Rutenberg scheme was calculated to promote the ascendancy of the Jewish race in Palestine, in another he disclosed the interesting information that the scheme was "powerfully" supported and that it was of "a non-profit making character." What else do these latter facts signify save that those who have "powerfully" supported the scheme have been given to understand that only their proteges or at least themselves mainly, will reap the benefits of the scheme? We should like to know from the Colonial Office what proportion of the "powerful" support accorded to the scheme is Arabian and what Jewish. That the scheme is not to be a profit-making one lends further colour to the suspicion that the entire project is a Zionist venture intended to promote Zionist interests alone at the cost of the country and the rest of the communities living there. Mr. Churchill's defence of the scheme has made the case for it only worse.

Pious Platitudes.

If we view it as merely a pious expression of hope or an amiable sentiment such as usually finds expression from his lordship's mouth, we need not be over-critical regarding the observation which Lord Willingdon is reported to have made at Anantpur. But Lord Willingdon must be an extraordinarily optimistic and credulous person if, as he says, he hopes and believes that there is no British official in this country who is not honestly and sincerely working to achieve the consummation—namely, "handing over the administration of this country as far as possible into the control of its people." We do not know if his lordship wittingly or unwittingly laid any sort of emphasis on the words "as far as possible", for we can assure Lord Willingdon that, if he did, a whole host of officials in this country would rise vehemently to repudiate the suggestion that they are willing and prepared to hand over the country, lock, stock and barrel, to the children of the soil even in the remotest future. Apparently his lordship does not entertain any such extravagant hope and he only meant to beguile the moment and his audience, composed as it must have been of budding Cooperators, with a sentiment which might mean something or nothing at all. A phrase like "as far as possible" will cover a multitude of broken pledges and disappointed hopes. Did not the "superior purzon" of Keddleston seek to interpret the Queen's Proclamation in a similar sinister fashion and reduce it to a scrap of paper? But, fortunately, the bulk of Indians are too wide-awake to-day to be beguiled by pious expressions of hope or mischievous manipulations of pledges by British statesmen and officials. As for Lord Willingdon's plea for goodwill towards his countrymen in the public services of this country, Indians will certainly be willing, as they have been willing, to extend to them every sympathy and cooperation in their labours, if only they are ready to demonstrate by deeds—and not by pious expressions only such as his lordship himself has indulged in—that they genuinely value the sympathy and cooperation of Indians and if they are prepared to behave as servants and not masters of the Indian people. If Lord Willingdon wishes to evoke any response in the heart of Indians to his appeal, he should speak less in the language of diplomacy, of which Indians are sick, and more in that of a righteous statesman prepared to stake his career on the pledges of himself, his sovereign and responsible Ministers of the Crown.

An Independent Verdict.

The New York "Nation" of June 7 writes:—

"Can a Government kill a great popular movement by wholesale imprisonment of its leaders? That is the question which is raised by the statement of the Bombay correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" that ten thousand of the leading Indian Non-Cooperators are in jail (one of the imprisoned leaders put the number at 25,000) and that Gandhi has been unable to find any one to whom to turn over his own immense power as leader of the movement. It may be consoling to assert that you cannot imprison ideas, but the history records more than one case when state and church and master class have prevailed by injustice and checked the march of ideas by killing or imprisoning those capable of putting them in action. There is no question that the Non-Cooperative movement in India is now biding its time. It may be gathering strength for a new effort. Certainly the fine religious fervour which Gandhi kindled is by no means quenched. But whether active nationalism will press forward along the lines Gandhi laid down, or turn to a more or less constitutional struggle to wrest increasing power from the bureaucracy, or break out in violent and probably unsuccessful revolt, it is impossible to predict. What is certain is that whenever any Government lives by confining as common felons ten thousand of the most idealistic and capable of its subjects it forfeits its right to the respect of mankind and inflicts a grievous wound on society."

Is Britain proud of the verdict thus pronounced on her "rule" by the great Republic of the West?

Famine in Russia.

We publish elsewhere an appeal on behalf of organised Indian Labour for support of famine relief in Russia. The people of this country have no adequate idea of the extent of the ravages committed by famine and attendant disease and death during the past two years in that unhappy country. The nations of the West—or rather the ruthless statesmen who have been controlling the destinies of these nations—have awakened rather late to the gravity of the Russian situation and have taken some concerted measures, though quite inadequate, to carry the much-needed relief to Russia. Among these, the greatest credit must go to America, which, untrammelled by any of the "political" considerations which are deterring the Allied Governments of Europe from extending a helping hand to the starving Russians, has from the beginning been most generous and unstinting in its efforts to relieve distress in Russia. Along with the appeal we have received a number of photographs depicting the horrors of the Russian famine We refrain from publishing them as they are too shocking to be published broadcast in a daily newspaper and as they are also likely to be utilised by unthinking or unscrupulous persons for painting the "Bolsheviks" blacker than they are. The "Bolsheviks" have sinned in many ways, no doubt, but the responsibility for the famine which has been devastating their country cannot be properly laid at their doors. It was the inevitable consequence of the merciless Allied blockade which was established soon after the War came to an end and of the civil strife which Russia's neighbours and former allies stirred up within her borders. But, whatever the causes of the famine, the people of India cannot but be touched by the calamity which has overtaken the Russians. However poor themselves and whatever their own needs, they cannot steel their hearts against the cry of suffering humanity in Russia. Even a small sum sent out from India is sure to touch the hearts of those in distress. It is to be hoped that all those in India who feel for the famine-stricken poor of Russia will respond generously, according to their individual capacity, to the appeal issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Dr. Sukhia.

There will be genuine regret at the continued ill-health of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and his consequent enforced absence from the Municipal Corporation, where he has been a familiar figure for over a score of years. The letter which he has addressed to his colleagues and which we published on Wednesday makes touching reading and is sure to evoke general sympathy not only among his colleagues, but also among the larger public of this city and especially among his own constituents, who, as he with genuine pride observes, have been almost always returning him regularly at the top of the polls. It would be futile to disguise the fact that in the Corporation itself Dr. Sukhia has not been a very popular figure, in spite of his long connection with that body, or that he finds himself to-day a disappointed man at the end of his labours. The tragic element has never been absent from the municipal career of Dr. Sukhia, though outwardly it was generally overshadowed by the comic one. The public verdict in regard to the career of Dr. Sukhia would be that his failure was almost entirely due to his own personality—his amazing idiosyncracies, his love of long-winded speeches, his hatred of democracy, his blind support of all vested interests, his indugence in personal animosities and last, but not the least significant, his proneness to sudden changes of front. After the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Dr. Sukhia arrogated to himself not only the chair which the departed statesman used to occupy, but also some of the functions which were usually reserved to Sir Pherozeshah, and acted and behaved in the Corporation as if the mantle of that illustrious patriot and statesman had fallen on his shoulders. But, the mantle did not, could not, suit him and all attempts on his part to imitate the Father of the Corporation scandalised his colleagues as nothing else did. However, knowing his foibles, the Corporation has been very indulgent to Dr. Sukhia and his colleagues, in spite of their differences with him, will certainly miss his genial figure. It is to be earnestly hoped that Dr. Sukhia's health will improve sooner than he expects and that for several years more his services will be available to the Corporation and the City, if not from within the Corporation, at least from outside. There is certainly plenty of scope for his talents in the service of this city.

Great Moghuls and Their Satraps.

The February number of the "Journal of Indian History" contains the following instructive account of how provincial satraps, who abused their powers, were dealt with by the Great Moghuls:—

"Governors who appeared from the reports of news-recorders or from any secret reports to be abusing their power and authority, were promptly recalled, censured, disgraced, or severely punished. There must have been a great deal of oppression which never reached the ear of the Emperor, but neither Akbar nor Jahangir ever countenanced the least oppression of their subjects, and always took prompt measures to terminate and punish any rapacious or cruel course of conduct on the part of their officers. Said Khan, when appointed Governor of the Punjab by Jahangir, immediately after his accession, was plainly warned that if his notorious eunuchs tyrannized over the people, 'his justice would not put up with oppression from any one, and that in the scales of equity neither smallness nor greatness was regarded. If after this any cruelty or harshness should be observed on the part of his people, he would receive punishment without favour.' The Emperor's favourite, Muqarrab Khan, was punished with the reduction of his mansab by half for an individual act of cruelty. Mirza Rustam, governor of Thatta, who embarked on a course of tyranny over the people, was promptly recalled, disgraced, and handed over to Anir Rai Singh Dalan, the great gaoler of State prisoners, to be punished in an exemplary way, after an investigation into his case. Some time after, however, the Mirza repented and apologized and was pardoned—after undergoing a thorough humiliation. Chin Qulich Khan, the tyrant of Cawnpore, was likewise recalled, and would have been suitably punished if he had not died on the way. An inquiry was instituted into the case of Raja Kalyan, of whom certain unpleasant stories had been heard, but his innocence was clearly proved and he was acquitted. Abdullah Khan Firoz Jang, Governor of Gujerat, one of the valiant soldiers of the Empire, a favourite of the powerful Shah Jahan, was recalled, and had to undergo the uttermost humiliation and to seek the good offices of his patron, to secure pardon. Shah Jahan himself, when at the height of his influence, received a most severe reprimand, which made the whole court tremble for allowing his subordinate, the governor of Surat, to oppress English traders. Numerous similar instances occurred. 'If,' wrote Hawkins, 'complaints of injustice which they (the local Governors) do, be made to the King, it is well if they escape with the loss of their lands. Justice, indeed, was one of the strong points of Jahangir. He sentenced an influential man, accused of murder, to death.' 'God forbid', he writes, 'that, in such affairs, I should consider princes, and far less that I should consider Amirs.'"

And now—an O'Dwyer is officially eulogised for his "services" to the Empire!

BATTLE OF DUBLIN.

MARKED BY HUGE CONFLAGRATION

BOMBARDMENT OF REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

The Battle of Dublin is closing with a huge conflagration in Sackville Street. An eighteen-pounder gun at seven this morning resumed bombardment of the rebels at a close-range and simultaneously their stronghold was machinegunned by armoured cars in the streets and with Lewis guns from the buildings opposite. Soon the flames were pouring out of Hammam's Hotel and spread to the Hibernian Bible Society's premises, tramway offices and the Gresham Hotel. The Irregulars nevertheless maintained their resistance. A white flag was hoisted on a roof adjoining Hammam's Hotel in the midst of the conflagration but when the National troops advanced they were fired on and the flag was withdrawn and the operations resumed.

Snipers were again troublesome in various parts of the city.

LAST STAND OF DUBLIN IRREGULARS.

DE VALERA'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

The last stand of the Dublin Irregulars is now taking place though the battle continues with varying intensity. The garrison of Hammam's Hotel has surrendered and the National troops have recaptured the Oconnell Street Postoffice taking twenty prisoners. Later an eighteen pounder gun was brought up and bombarded the remaining positions held by the Irregulars who are now isolated in three Hotels, Gresham, Granville and Crown. These buildings were shelled from a range of 150 yards and have been partially wrecked.

Countess Markiewicz, leader of a group of women snipers is reported to have been captured.

There is no information as to Mr. De Valera's whereabouts. He is thought to be hiding in the city.

National officer has arrived at Croydon for the purposes of proceeding to Dublin in a Bristol Fighting aeroplane but it is doubtful if the Irregulars can hold out much longer.

IRREGULARS' LAST STAND.

STUBBORN AND RECKLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

The last stand of the Irregulars in O'Connell Street was marked by stubborn defence and reckless courage. Even after Gresham Hotel was on fire, they fired from the upper windows. Close-pressed and driven out by smoke, they took up a position in Granville Hotel, where they continued to resist firing and caused an outbreak in the opposite side-street, threatening Edinburgh Hotel, from which thirty people, including a white-haired septuagenerian lady under a flag of truce emerged, carrying her luggage. Gresham Hotel is now a heap of smoking ruins. Red Cross men bravely rescued the hotel horses and the fire-brigade was busy amid shooting.

A Free State communique announces the capture of Garry Houliham who is described as leader of the Irregulars.

FIRING STILL CONTINUING.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

Ten building in Sackville Street were on fire at three in the afternoon. The Irregulars are still firing from the windows of Granville Hotel with inferno of flames on either side. The five last occupants of Gresham Hotel surrendered at three o'clock.

The prominent Republicans arrested in Dublin to-day include Sean O'Kelly, ex-Sinn Fein Ambassador to Paris, and O'Brien, ex-President of the Irish Self-Determination League of Nations.

FIRING CEASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

The Fires in O'Connell Street were still raging fiercely at midnight and complete destruction of the hotels seems inevitable. Firing has ceased except for occasional sniping, and all Irregulars have either escaped or been captured. Mr. Cathal Brugha was wounded in a desperate attempt to rush the outpost of troops. There is no information regarding Mr. De Valera.

A REBEL LEADER CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

Amongst the prisoners taken in Dublin to-day is Cathal Brugha, a rebel leader.

KURDISH SITUATION.

BRITISH POLICY.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

In the Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Churchill stated he had received no further particulars of the murder of Captains Markant and Bond in Kurdistan on June 18th by Karim Fathebeg of the Hamavand Tribe, but he was communicating with the High Commissioner of Iraq on the subject. Levies, officered by British were supporting air craft in carrying out punitive operations.

With regard to Government's reponsibility for order in Kurdistan, Mr. Churchill added that since the acceptance of the Mesopotamian mandate, the Government had maintained order by means of loose political control through British political officers over Kurdish leaders; but, it had never been the Government's policy to force the Kurds under the rule or Ring Feisul's Government though he (Mr. Caurchill) hoped that as soon as peace with Turkey was concluded the Arabs and the Kurds would come to a satisfactory arrangement with King Feisul.

In the Lords, replying to Lord Ranglan, Lord Crawford stated that the King of Hedjaz had displayed little anxiety during the past four months to expedite the conclusion of negotiations in connection with the proposed treaty between Government and the King of Hedjaz. The Hedjaz Frontier, added Lord Crawford, was still undefined with the result that the ownership was not definitely decided yet. Therefore despite reports of the spread of the Wahabi tenets amongst tribes to the east of Mecca and Medina, it would be incorrect to describe Hedjaz as partially occupied by the followers of the Sultan of Nejd.

EXPORT DUTY ON PALM KERNELS.

MR. CHURCHILL DECIDES TO ABOLISH IN W. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

The Opposition cheers greeted the announcement by Mr. Wood in the House of Commons that Mr. Churchill had decided to abolish the West African export duty on Palm kernels on the ground firstly that the Colonies concerned were complaining that the duty had ceased to be revenue producing and hampered commercial recovery and secondly that the largest exporters and the business firms in Britain which were concerned, considered that the object of the duty, namely to divert the trade in the Empire product to Britain had been accomplished now that the manufacture of margarine was firmly established in Britain, and Liverpool was now a free market for palm kernel instead of Hamburg.

Moreover, added Mr, Wood, as regards the Government's obligation to "kernelerising" the industry, the latter had decided to leave the Government's hands free and to concur in the abolition of the duty.

INDIAN SITUATION.

PRINCE CONFERS WITH PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

The Prince of Wales visited 10 Downing Street this morning, and conferred at length with the Premier regarding the situation in India. Lord Peel and Lord Winterton were also present.

MR. SASTRI'S MISSION.

IMPRESSIONS OF AUSTRALIAN VISIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

Sydney.—Mr. Sastri in a speech here said he was leaving Australia without misgivings regarding the result of his mission. He had found in Australia the love of justice and a sincere desire to promote human brotherhood.

Mr. Sastri is suffering somewhat from overstrain.

MR. SASTRI PRESENTED WITH GOLD MEDAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

Sydney.—An illuminated address and a gold medal were presented to Mr. Sastri by his fellow-countrymen here.

MR. SASTRI SAILS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

Sydney.—Mr. Sastri has sailed for New Zealand.

IRREGULARS IN DUBLIN SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

The remainder of the Irregulars in O'Connell Street Dublin have surrendered.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

VISCOUNT PEEL'S APOLOGIA.

GOVERNMENT'S GENEROSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Lords, Viscount Peel, after reading the modification orders regarding the retirement of officers of all-India services on proportionate pension which the Government of India had been authorised to publish, referred to the existence of incorrect impressions and declared that there was no foundation for the rumour that officers not retiring before 1924 will be further not enabled to retire, whatever subsequent changes might be introduced in the Constitution. Another most unfortunate misunderstanding was the idea that the Government of India and the Imperial Government did not desire to retain these officers' services. He most emphatically asserted that the last thing Government desired as a result of the retirement scheme was the advantage taken thereof on a large scale. Exactly the opposite was hoped, but endeavour would be made to render it as easy as possible for the officers who honourably felt they could not stay, to obtain release on terms which would be as generous as possible without being unduly attractive or unduly unfair to those continuing in the service. It was hoped that the proportion of men taking pensions by cutting short their careers would be a very small minority of the whole. Continuing, Viscount Peel said it was with this desire and hope that he was led to remove the time-limit of March, 1924. He hoped that so far from increasing the number of applications, some of these (totalling about 120 for the B services already lodged, but most of which had not yet become effective) might be withdrawn.

"THE INDIPENDENT."

TO BE STARTED ON THE 10TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 6

Proprietors of the "Independent" announce that the publication of the paper will be resumed from 10th July.

Mr. D. G. Upson its new editor who was lately Chief Editor of the Tata Publicity Corporation Press and on the "Bombay Chronicle" staff states that the paper's record of five editors in jail was the chief inducement which prompted him to accept the editorship as this seemed the only sporting thing to do. Mr. Upson thinks the revived paper will have the most successful existence and increased popularity owing to the advertisement and publicity gained by repressive measures against it.

SIR G. LLOYD AS NON-BRAHMIN FRIEND.

KOLHAPUR N. B'S. URGE EXTENSION OF HIS TERM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, July 6.

A public meeting of the non-Brahmins of Kolhapur was held on the 5th instant in the non-Brahmins' Sangh to congratulate H. E. the Governor of Bombay for the sympathy shown and the backing promised for the non-Brahmin movement on 20th June 1922 when the Shahu Chhatrapati Memorial deputation, headed by the Chief of Dewas, attended his Excellency. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in reply to the Chhatrapati Memorial deputation expressed his sympathy towards the non-Brahmin movement and publicly promised that his Government would back the movement as conducted by the late Shahu Maharaj. For this, this meeting congratulates the Governor and his Government. "The loss caused by the death of Shahu Maharaj cannot be made good; we are however determined to follow in the footsteps of Shahu Maharaj.

The non-Brahmin party lost the greatest leader in the late Shahu Maharaj. The path of the non-Brahmin movement would steps of Shahu Maharaj."

be full of difficulties as the Brahmin opposition would be greater in the absence of the boldest leader like the Shahu Maharaj. Under these circumstances the presence of a great friend of the non-Brahmins such as his Excellency the present Governor of Bombay as the head of Government is essential and prays for the extension of the period of his Excellency's tenure for five years more.

This meeting authorises the president to forward the above two resolutions to the Government of Bombay, the Viceroy, Chhatrapati Maharaj of Kolhapur, and the Resident of Kolhapur.

CABLE ITEMS.

Chicago.—The extension of the railroad strike to 400,000 trackmen has been averted through the efforts of Railway Labour Board. Union Leaders have instructed the men to continue work and to take up grievances with individual railroads and if no decision is thus reached, the matter will be referred to the Labour Board.

Washington.—The Inter State Commerce Commission confirms the reports that the railways are advancing freight rates on cotton about July 25th. The new schedule is not yet issued.

REPUBLICAN REACTION.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' RESOLVE.

COMMUNISTS' VANDALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

Berlin.—The Central Committee of Independent Socialists in a manifesto states that in view of militarist and monarchist reaction, it is essential that the unity of the proletariat should be achieved. Therefore, Independent Socialists are prepared to enter Government.

The Municipality of Luebeck has decided to change dynastic street names into Repunblican names. In the course of discussion, Communist members took the busts of Bismarck and Moltke from the hall into the street, where they were destroyed.

Republican demonstrators in Dusseldorf removed street signs of Ludendorf Street and Hindenburg Square substituting Erzberger and Rathenau sigus.

Two persons were wounded in Frankfurt and seven in Wiesbaden in clashes between police and civilians during Republican demonstrations.

ORGY OF RIOTING.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

Berlin.—Details of yesterday's Republican demonstration show that it was accompanied by considerable bloodshed. The most serious affair was in Sommerschenburg near Magdeburg where, after disturbances in which an ex-Captain, who was Estate Manager, was killed, police reinforcements from Magdeburg fought thousands of armed rioters throughout the night, inflicting many casualties. The rioters in the morning looted Count Gneisenau's castle. The demonstrators singing near Freiburg were fired on by an ex-Major whose house they stormed, killing him. It appears one was killed and nineteen were wounded in the disturbances in Wiesbaden.

SOCIALISTS ENTRY TO GOVT.

QUESTION DISCUSSED AT INTER-PARTY MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

Berlin.—The Question of Independent Socialists entry to Government was discussed at an inter-party meeting to-day between the Democrats and the Centre Party and the principle of expansion of Government by coalition was agreed upon. It is expected that if the proposal is adopted the Independents will be given a vacant portfolio of Reconstruction and also one seat in the Cabinet without a portfolio.

Speaking in the Reichstag on the first reading of the Bill for protection of the Republic, Dr. Koester, Minister for Interior, intimated that a measure was intended to replace the recent Presidential decrees. He added that the country was in danger and the Bill was necessary for the preservation of the Republic.

REPARATION COMMISSION.

SUGGESTION RE COAL DELIVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially announced that the German Government has suggested to the Reparation Commission that the English instead of the German coal should be supplied for coal deliveries which Germany is obliged to make to the Entente.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

MATTERS AT A DEADLOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

The Hague.—Matters at present are at a dead-look. The Non-Russian delegates maintain that it is for the Russians to produce an explanation of the fantastic figures presented by them last week, while the Russians declare that they have nothing more to say and that they have given all the information that was required but that the other side refused to give the information needed by the Soviets with regard to the debts and private property though they (Non-Russians) will be compelled to give this in the long run because of its basic nature.

Mr. M Alphand, the French Delegate, interviewed by Reuter said he believed that an agreement was impossible, the only satisfactory feature hitherto was the indication that the Russians were abandoning some of the principles of Communism.

COTTON CROP.

IMPROVEMENT IN CULTIVATION.

COTTON GROWING ASSN.'S EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

Lord Derby presiding at the annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association at Manchester said that the Association's total surplus was now 26,500 sterling despite a loss of £113,000 sterling under a guarantee for a fixed price of crop given to the native growers in Nigeria. This loss was more than set off by operations in other spheres.

Lord Derby regretted the difficulty of the Uganda growers in marketing their cotton, and said the progress of cotton growing although slow was satisfactory. As a result of the Association's guarantee, Queensland produced 1256 bales last year and planted additional twenty thousand acres which would yield eight thousand bales. Other Governments of the Commonwealth were taking up the matter and it was possible that Australia would produce considerable quantities in the future. Since the Association began operations it had produced 10,70,000 bales to the value of thirty-nine millions sterling which was most gratifying for a pioneering venture. It was largely due to the establishment of cotton growing that a number of Colonies had become self-supporting.

GROWTH IN INDIA.

Referring to a separate company formed to develop 7,500 acres in Khanewal district of the Punjab, Lord Derby said an excellent progress was being made and local growers were watching the work with great interest and he hoped it would result in a considerable improvement in cotton-cultivation in that important producing area.

The progress in Mesopotamia had not been very satisfactory chiefly for political reasons but they were convinced that cotton equal to Egyptian could be grown there under irrigation. He understood that an area sufficient to produce 100,000 bales could be irrigated but it would be unwise to embark on a large scheme until the political horizon was clearer.

BOTTOMLEY TO BE EXPELLED FROM COMMONS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

Political correspondents state that a resolution is to be moved in the House of Commons next week expelling Horatio Bottomley from the House. The seat at South Hackney will thus become vacant and preparations for the bye-election have already been commenced. It is not thought that Bottomley will appear at the bar of the House when the motion is put.

RUBBER ROADWAYS.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN EXPERIMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

The report for the 1921 Rubber Roadways Ltd., the Company formed under the auspices of the Rubber Growers Association to foster the use of ruber for roads, states that a portion of roadway laid down in Southwark eighteen months ago with rubber blocks vulcanised to metal plates continues satisfactory. A less expensive method of the attachment of rubber has been evolved and an experimental area would be laid as soon as possible although there must be a considerable time before an advantage of the rubber roadways is fully demonstrated. The Company hopes experiments will be made for the utilisation of rubber pave on the streets where the silence of traffic is an important consideration.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

Heavy rain interfered with the Wimbledon Tennis Championship programme which included three fifth round matches, the winners qualifying for the semi-final. Only one match was finished Lycett beating Davson 2/66, 6/1, 6/4, 8/6. Patterson leads Campbell by two sets to one. Gilbert and Mavrogordato were unable to start their game. The ladies' semi-final will be between Mrs. Peacock and Mrs. Beamish.

NEW NATIONALIST WEEKLY AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 5.

A new nationalist weekly will be published in Madras in the course of a week under the editorship of Dr. T. C. K. Kurup M.A., L.L.B., Bar-at-law author of "Gospel of Gandhi" and "Gandhi and Indian regeneration". The journal will be known as "New Herald".

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

A Warsaw message published in the Thursday's issue should be read as:—

The Soviet Government has also promised concession for a part of their line from Rowno to Djulfa on the Persian Frontier.

TURKO-GREEK HOSTILITIES.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY BY BRITAIN.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

The following message has been issued by Mian Mohammed Haji Jan Mohammed Chotani, President Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of England:—

In view of the solemn declaration of neutrality made by England on the renewal of hostilities between Greece and Turkey in the spring of last year the Muslims of the British Empire have been horrified to hear (1) of the permission given by the British High Commissioner to the Greek fleets to pass the Straits for the purpose of impeding Turkish commerce in the Black Sea, (2) of the bombardment of Samsun an open town and the slaughter of non-combatants which it involved and (3) of the use of Constantinople now in British occupation as a base by the Greek fleet attacking Turkey. If these are not breaches of neutrality what are they? The Muslims of India take these breaches of neutrality as fresh evidence of the Government of England's hostile purpose towards Turkey and Islam and of the hollowness of its protests of benevolence towards Muslim subjects of the Empire. The anti-Turkish policy has already jeopardised the safety of the Empire and alienated Asiatic feeling from Great Britain. Unless it is relinquished Muslims can never again become contented subjects of the Empire.

CHOTANI,
President Khilafat.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

PROPOSED ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons to-day in answer to questions, Mr. Harmsworth said the French, the Italian and the United States Governments had accepted in principle the proposal to send a Commission to enquire into the alleged atrocities in Asia Minor but certain modifications of the original proposals had been suggested and were at present being discussed. Pending a decision on them no formal notification of the proposal had been made to the Angora or the Greek Governments, but he understood the latter had agreed to the despatch of a Commission to the Greek occupied territory.

The Government was aware that serious outrages and much loss of life were still being reported from the Komalist territory, but there had been no delay on the part of the Government. Mr. Harmsworth promised to put pressure on the other Governments concerned.

Replying to Lieutenant-Colonel James, Mr. Harmsworth said the Government had absolutely no intention of sending troops to Persia.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 5.

The Port Trust have appointed a committee to report on the subject of increasing the number of Indians in the higher grade of the service and on the question of the representation of Indian commercial interests on the Trust Board.

With reference to the Government resolution sanctioning the Port Trust to raise a loan of 25 lakhs of rupees, the Board has resolved that a further extension of port facilities will be required on the completion of the Sukkur Barrage and that the development scheme now under consideration should no longer be delayed. They disagree with the Bombay Government's view that the prosperity of the Karachi Port depends mainly on wheat export trade and point out that it lies in the expansion of its general trade while wheat export can only be regarded as a means of supplementing the port revenue.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION AT VELLORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 5.

The local Government have accepted the proposal of the Vellore Municipality making elementary education for boys compulsory within the jurisdiction of the Municipality.

BOATING DISASTER AT MAHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, July 5.

A boating disaster occurred at Mahi yesterday involving the loss of three lives. Of the victims, one was a Municipal Councillor of Calicut and another a graduate of the University. The party went out for boating in the morning on rough weather and the boat dashed against the Mahi bridge and was broken to pieces throwing out the occupants.

OFFENSIVE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR REMOVAL FROM ROADS.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding. A number of Parsi residents of the Fort Ward crowded the Municipal Hall to hear the discussion on the Hornby-Vellard Scheme, in which they are vitally interested.

The proposition brought forward by drawing the attention of the Commissioner to the "garish and offensive advertisements" on the Wodehouse and other roads was thrown out by the Corporation, as some of the posters had already been removed.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's motion to ask the Police Commissioner to compel owners of motor vehicles to provide for outer mudguards during the monsoon to prevent mud being splashed on the sides, was debated at some length, but in the end it was thrown out. It was stated that in Japan the motorists were compelled to adopt this device and mud was not thus splashed on the pedestrians, although the roads there were as muddy as in Bombay.

Mr. J. M. Mehta's motion for a report on the feasibility of providing Indian stringed music (or bands) in public places, was carried in the Corporation.

OFFENSIVE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Jehangir B. Boman-Behram moved:—

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the garish and offensive advertisement posters placed in the middle of the road all along Wodehouse Bridge and Wodehouse Road as also on other roads of Bombay and on lamp-posts, trees, etc., and he be requested to report what action he has taken or proposes to take under Sections 328 and 328-A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act as amended by Act No. VII of 1921, in regard to these and other advertisement signs, etc."

Mr. Boman-Behram said since the notice of motion was given the big red posters had been removed, they were not only a nuisance, but a positive danger to the public. He thought they should open advertising stations, as they did in Europe, to give an opportunity to people to advertise their wares, instead of spoiling the roads.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconding, said he was surprised that instead of removing the nuisance, the Chairman of the Standing Committee should have asked the motion to be withdrawn, before even hearing the mover. Perhaps he was afraid that the defect of the Standing Committee would be exposed.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the particular posters had been removed some time ago and the motion might now be withdrawn. There would be no end to their discussion, if they went on discussing such propositions, he said.

Dr. R. T. Nariman admitted having seen the posters, but he had neither seen, nor heard, of any horses being frightened by them. (Laughter.)

The motion was lost by a large majority.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved:—

"That the Commissioner be further requested to report whether it is feasible (1) to divert the municipal underground works in roads constructed or proposed to be constructed with set-stone, bituminous or tar macadam surface so as to locate them under or adjoining the footpaths although this may lead to duplication of the works; and (2) to require the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and the Bombay Gas Company to divert their works so as to locate them under or adjoining the footpaths of the same variety of roads if they are not so located already."

Mr. Havoliwalla seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said that had been suggested was being done in regard to new roads, but about the existing roads it was a different matter altogether. However, the matter would have his attention.

The motion was carried.

OUTER MUDGUARDS TO MOTOR CARS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:—

"That the Commissioner be asked to approach the Commissioner of Police with a view to introduce without delay a special regulation under the Motor Vehicles Act to compel the motor vehicle owners in the city of Bombay to provide for outer mudguards to the motor vehicles during the monsoon to prevent mud being splashed on the sides."

He said the motor car owners being already pestered with many regulations, would not, naturally, like to be burdened with one more. But gentlemen who sit in motor cars should have some regard for pedestrians. In Japan the mud-splashing was prevented and he did not know why they should not have such a regulation in Bombay. People were much inconvenienced by this nuisance and he hoped the motorists could not have any objection to providing the outer mudguards.

Dr. Cursetji seconded.

Mr. Boman-Behram, supporting, said it was a small thing to provide the guards and the motorists could take the necessary measures. It was a useful proposition and he supported it.

Mr. S. K. Bole said motor cars were a blessing to the rich, but they were a curse to the poor. He supported the proposition.

Mr. H. Cocke did not think it was a practical suggestion.

Mr. N. M. Joshi supported.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved the omission of the words "without delay."

Dr. M. C. Javle, seconding the amendment, said in Japan this kind of mudguard was used and it was a very useful thing.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas did not see how they could carry out the wishes of Mr. Nariman unless they ruled that in the monsoon no motor car should run in the streets.

Mr. J. B. Petit, opposing, said it was not a practical proposition. The only way to avoid such mud-splashing was to have no mud on the roads.

Sir D. M. Petit said Mr. Nariman himself did not know what he wanted; the mover himself had not seen what kind of mudguards he wished to be adopted and he did not see any use in adopting the proposition.

The proposition was rejected as well as the amendment.

FIREWOOD FOR CREMATION.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that the mourners are required to buy firewood for cremation at the Tank Bunder Cemetery from private firewood depots out of the cemetery compound and if it be so, whether a depot cannot be run inside the compound either departmentally or through a private dealer in order to save the great inconvenience and trouble caused to mourners going there."

It was duly adopted.

Mr. S. L. Silam moved:—

"That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the wretched and miserable condition of all the main streets and byelanes of Kamathipura and to the constant flooding of the lanes during rains and he be requested to place before the Corporation his proposals to repair the said streets and lanes thoroughly so as to prevent any flooding in future."

After some discussion the proposition was carried.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether there was any feasibility of providing for healthy and innocent recreation in suitable places in the various wards of the city by giving band performances where the public could be treated to high class Indian music.

"The Municipal Commissioner was asked to consult Mr. Bhatkhande, the Principal of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Mr. M. R. Jayaker and Mr. Barakattah Khan in the matter."

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

DACCA SARDARS' VETO.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

In view of the proposed visit of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee of Congress to Dacca, a largely attended and representative meeting convened by Sardars of Moti-ul-Islam was held last night and resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect that in the opinion of the Sardars representing forty thousand Musalmans of Dacca town, the country was not yet fit for civil disobedience and its adoption would cause chaos and unrest in the country. The meeting urged Government to exercise its influence on the Home Government to decide the Khilafat question according to the desires of Indian Moslems.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE,

REVISED TOUR PROGRAMME.

DELHI, July 1.

Mr. M. A. Ansari writes:—

As decided by the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Lucknow the President has completed the selection of the Personnel of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee and has authorised the publication of the following Tour Programme for general information. If any alteration is effected in the meantime, it will be announced on July 1st after the preliminary meeting of the 30th June.—

REVISED TOUR PROGRAMME.

30 June Preliminary meeting of members at Delhi; 1st and 2nd July Stay at Delhi. 2nd July 21—30 Leave Delhi; 3rd July 8—30 Arrive Lahore; 3rd, 4th and 5th July Stay at Lahore; 5th July 14-5 Leave Lahore; 6th July 9—17 Arrive Cawnpore; 6th July Stay at Cawnpore; 6th July 23—51 Leave Cawnpore; 7th July 5—40 Arrive Allahabad; 7th and 8th July Stay at Allahabad; 8th July 21—35 Leave Allahabad; 9th July 8—0 Arrive Jubbalpur; 9th and 10th July Stay at Jubbalpur. 10th July 15—0 Leave Jubbalpur by Motor car; 10th July Evening Arrive Nagpur; 11th and 12th July Stay at Nagpur; 12th July 22—10 Leave Nagpur; 13th July 7—12 Arrive Akola; 13th July Stay at Akola; 13th July 23—38 Leave Akola for Ahmedabad via Amalner and Surat; 15th July 8—15 Arrive Ahmedabad; 15th and 16th July Stay at Ahmedabad; 16th July 21—40 Leave Ahmedabad; 17th July 11—5 Arrive Colaba (Bombay) 17th, 18th and 19th July Stay at Bombay. 20th July 0—15 Leave Bombay; 20th July 6—22 Arrive Poona; 20th and 21st July Stay at Poona; 22nd July 2—24 Leave Poona; 22nd July 14—10 Arrive Bijapur; 23rd July Stay at Bijapur; 23rd July 21—0 Leave Bijapur; 25th July 7—50 Arrive Madras; 25th, 26th and 27th Stay at Madras; 27th July 20—0 Leave Madras; 28th July 5—57 Arrive Erode. 28th July 13—30 Arrive Calicut; 28th and 29th July Stay at Calicut or Erode; 30th July 12—10 Leave Calicut (or Erode at 19—10); 31st July 7—15 or 8—45 Arrive Madras; 31st July Stay at Madras; 31st July 19—0 Leave Madras by Mail; 1st August 8—50 Arrive Guntur; 1st and 2nd August Stay at Guntur; 2nd August 16—15 Leave Guntur; 2nd August 17—40 Arrive Bezwada; 3rd August 4—40 Leave Bezwada by Mail. 4th August 1—10 Arrive Cuttack; 4th August Stay at Cuttack; 4th August 21—36 Leave Cuttack; 5th August 7—25 Arrive Howrah; 5th and 6th August Stay at Calcutta; 6th August 17—6 Leave Calcutta by Darjeeling Mail for Gauhati; 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th for Assam and Surma Valley (Chittagong if time permits); 11th August 19—30 Arrive Calcutta.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

GOVERNMENT AUTOCRACY.

RATEPAYERS' RESOLVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

The N.C.O. members of Nadiad Municipality had resigned their seats with a view to know the mind of the Rate-payers at the time when suspension orders against Ahmedabad and Surat Municipality were passed. The general election soon followed and N.C.O's were returned in a majority of 19 to 1. But Government had already taken under its control the Municipal Schools and called upon the Municipality to pay the expenditure incurred. Some 500 students are attending Government schools, which are staffed by 36 teachers. The new Board naturally protested against this heavy expenditure and with a view to stop the unnecessary waste of Municipal money delayed payment. Government therefore took the sum of Rs. 3,000 belonging to the Municipality lying in Government treasury, Nadiad, and have made a demand of Rs. 11,000 towards further contribution. People have been maintaining national schools which are responsible for training some 2,500 boys but the Municipality is unable to render any financial help on account of Government embargo. Under these circumstances the rate-payers of Nadiad saw their representatives were unable to serve their interests. So they assembled in a public meeting on the 5th inst. and called upon the members to resign unless they could bring about a change in the state of affairs. They have also vowed not to pay any municipal rates until they decide otherwise. A very lively situation is thus created. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

"ZEMINDAR" DEFAMATION SUIT.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 6.

In the defamation case held by Mr. Ismeonger, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, against the "Zemindar" newspaper, statements of the defendant were recorded at the Court of the Senior Sub-Judge Rai Niranjan Das. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan stated that he was a non-cooperator and a Khlafatist and therefore he would not have any counsel to defend him. He was not aware that claimant was the Deputy Inspector General of Police and that he was in the service of the King. He was the proprietor of the "Zemindar" in name and was not responsible for its publication. The "Zemindar" had a wide circulation in Lahore and outside Lahore. Mr. Abdul Majid Salik was not the editor on September 28th, 1921. Maulana Zafar Ali neither printed nor published the report of the meeting of the Liberal League, nor was Mr. Salik the Editor and therefore he was not responsible. The "Zemindar" did publish that the claimant used his hunting crop and struck Ferozuddin. He did not, however, think that reputation of the claimant was affected by the publication. He could not be held responsible for fabrication of a falsehood. Any evil motives there might be in the report because he was confined at Montgomer at the time and was not in a position to withhold the report. Even if he had been free and had published the article in question, the reputation of the claimant would not been adversely affected. The claimant did not suffer any loss regarding his profession. He was Superintendent when he used his hunting crop, and was afterwards raised to the rank of Deputy Inspector General.

Mr, Salik corroborated what Moulona Zafar Ali stated and added that he was not the Editor when report on the question was published. He neither printed nor published the report. It was true that he was a member of the editorial staff.

The legal issues were framed and the next date of hearing was fixed for October 17th.

KOLHAPUR NON-BRAHMINS.

MOVE TO EXTEND GOVERNOR'S TERM OF OFFICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, July 6.

At a public meeting of Non-Brahmins of Kolhapur held on the 5th instant in the Non-Brahmin Sangh when his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was thanked "for expressing sympathy" towards the Non-Brahmin movement and publicly promising his Government's support to the movement, when a deputation headed by the Chief of Dewas waited on his Excellency. Among the resolutions passed was one to the effect that the presence of a great friend of the Non-Brahmins like his Excellency the present Governor of Bombay as the head of the Government being necessary, the meeting prayed for an extension of the period of service of his Excellency for five years more.

Air Vice Marshal Sir John Salmond after completing his tour in Baluchistan, left Quetta for the North West Frontier to inspect the conditions there. While at Quetta, Sir John visited Chaman.

General Sir Claud Jacob left Quetta on July 4 for Peshawar. His programme in Baluchistan included a visit to the Staff College. A tour of all training camps and a visit to Ziarat where a conference was held with the Agent to the Governor-General.

AHMEDABAD MILL INDUSTRY

REVIEW OF PAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

TRIBUTE TO MAHANMAJI.

The Annual General Meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association was held on the 1st instant in the Association rooms, at Din Bag. A large number of mills and factories were represented at it. Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M. L. C., the retiring President of the Association was in the Chair.

The proceedings began with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the Honorary Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After this, the President delivered the address in the course of which he said:—

"The year 1921-22 has been an eventful one both for the country in general and for Ahmedabad industrialists in particular. The political unrest in the country which has at its root economic, causes, is at present smouldering and may at any moment burst into a flame. We should, however, congratulate ourselves that the Mill industry as a whole has maintained its prosperity in spite of the unsettled political atmosphere. You will agree with me when I say that the past year has been a fairly prosperous one for the Mill industry in Ahmedabad though we had, of course, some of our old troubles, particularly those connected with labour.

Since the month of June, 1920, an Arbitration Board has been appointed by our Association and the Labour Union to settle disputes between the millowners and workmen. You were pleased to appoint me as your representative on the Board while Mahatma Gandhi represented the labour side. Matters went on amicably till about October last, when acute differences of opinion arose on the point of the grant of Bonus to operatives in cotton mills. The workmen had, besides, put forward other extravagant demands to which we were unable to agree as they directly interferred with the internal working of our factories. They were, however, wisely advised to withdraw the other demands subsequently, but on the question of bonus the labour spokesmen were not prepared to give way and insisted on their terms being conceded.

STRIKE COMPENSATION SCHEME.

In these circumstances we were forced to take precautionary measures to safeguard our legitimate interests against labour combinations and devised what has now come to be known as the Strike Compensation Scheme. It insures the signatories to the Agreement against labour strikes arising out of illegitimate and unreasonable demands, and thereby saves the honest employers of labour, as well as his operatives, from hardships. It is to be hoped that this scheme will gradually find favour with all the members of the Association, particularly with those concerned with the spinning and weaving of cotton, and the few millowners who are still hesitating to join the scheme will make up their minds to do so, and thus enable as to show our solidarity in this matters.

After some heated discussions with labour representatives, which did not give any fruitful results, the Labour Office suggested the question of bonus to be referred to an independent Sur Punch; and with our usual deference to reasonable requests made by labour we readily accepted their suggestion to have an eminent public spirited citizen to act as an Umpire, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was chosen for the purpose. I venture to convey, on this occasion, the thanks of our Association to the learned Pandit for the trouble he took to find some little time to come to our assitance in spite of his varied pre-occupations, and amicably settle a family quarrel. I hope the mutual understanding thus brought about between the workmen and ourselves will continue, and we shall respect the wishes of each other without the necessity of having to call for outside help to settle our differences in future.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

While talking about labour affairs, the familiar figure of Mahatma Gandhi has been before my mind in all the grandeur of his simplicity. Ahmedabad operatives were singularly fortunate in securing such a noble champion of their cause who, as we all know, was prepared to lay aside preconceived dogmas in times of crisis and about an attitude of compromises. I venture to pay my humble tribute to the Mahatma for the time and spent by him in the work of Arbitration between Labour and Capital in Ahmedabad, and in spite of our differences—great as they are on some points—I, as an industrialist, with the welfare of labour at my heart, wish that the Mahatma had wholly devoted himself to the betterment of the working classes of this country—a task for which he is so admirably fitted, both by his experience and temparament. He, however, chose other activities with the result that work-people of Ahmedabad and ourselves are left the poorer to-day by his absence from our midst. All the same, as an Indian I freely admit, gentlemen, that but for his wider activities there would not have been the national awakening that we now see all round us in India.

NEW FACTORY ACT.

The revised Factory Act has come into force from to-day, the 1st of July. It raises the age limit of children employed in factories from 14 to 15 years, and prohibit the employment of children under 12 altogether. The prohibition, however, will not apply to any child lawfully employed in a factory on or before July 1st, 1921. The Act further prevents the presence in factories of children under the minimum age of employment. It is not unusual to find a child coming to the factory to his parent with the daily allowance of tobacco or tiffin. Filial affection makes him tarry a little while near his father or mother, and it would be real hardship to the operative to deprive him of this little human enjoyment in the midst of work. I trust that the provisions of the Act will be so administered as not to cause unnecessary harassment and that employers and operatives may both be given sufficient time to adapt themselves to the new conditions before the Act is strictly administered. This Act, I find, opens up further possibilities for operatives to improve the moral condition of their children and themselves with its more frequent holidays and longer hours of leisure which they will get; and it is to be hoped that they will utilise this time in healthier pursuits than those of idle gossip and drink.

Personally, I am of the opinion that the new Act will not have fulfilled its object unless it leads to the moral uplift of Indian work-people and results in greater efficiency in their work; and I desire that the mill-hand in India who is agitating for fewer hours of work and better wages like his fellow operative in the West should also emulate him in efficiency. With the substantial rise in wages and facilities for free education I do not also see any reason why operatives should not give their children, at least the benefit of a sound primary education and I would fervently request our Labour Office to do all it can to encourage them in this behalf. I need hardly assure that Office that its efforts in this direction will have our cordial sympathy and support.

Reference was then made to the coal position, to the successful efforts of the Association in obtaining a fair share of X class wagons from the Coal Transportation officer thus priventing "any serious dislocation in business."

Referring to the local Municipality, the President said:—"I sincerely regret that during the current year the millowners of Ahmedabad, along with other tax-payers of this city, have lost their direct voice in Municipal affairs owing to the suspension of the Municipal Board. It is to be hope that the privilege of administering municipal affairs through our chosen representatives may be restored to us in the near future.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

The Association was called upon during the past year to express its views before the Boiler Laws Committee, the Railway Commission, the Railway Police Committee, the Excise Committee and the Fiscal Commission.

We are vitally interested in the last mentioned Commission which has not yet published its report. This is awaited with keen interest by the commercial community and though it will be premature to predict the decisions of the commission at the present moment. I venture to entertain the hope that it will give India a scientific tariff in place of the existing revenue one, under which a number of our imports are taxed at uniform rates of Customs duty without reference to their importance for the development of Indian industries. May we not also wish that the Commission will see its way to remedy a long-felt grievance and firmly advocate the abolition of the Excise Duty on cotton goods manufactured in India. The highest in authority have admitted, time and again, that the tax is unjust and iniquitous. The revenue from it is credited at present to the Imperial Exchequer and goes to satisfy the ever-increasing Army demands. Experience has shown that the Army Budget has a tendency to expand with every increase of revenue, and the Imperial Legislature had during its last session to perform its unpleasant duty to cry halt. The Government have now invited Lord Inchcape and his Committee to suggest reductions in the public expenditure, and as a result of their labours, I hope it will be found possible to reduce the Imperial Budget and do away with the objectionable Cotton Excise Duty as has been promised by successive Finance Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Council. In any case, it would not be asking too much from the Government, who have always claimed to be solicitous for the welfare of labour, that, so long as the Cotton Excise Duty remains the Provincial Governments should be allowed to utilise the revenue derived from it for the improvement of sanitation, and the spread of education among work-people. It will be admitted that the money in question is indirectly contributed to the public Exchequer by the sweat of labourers, and it should legitimately be said to belong to them. I believe that the use of such money by Government for labour welfare will also give an excellent lead to employers of labour to promote welfare work on their own account.

After the Presidential address the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Gordhandas summarised some of the principal activities of the Managing Committee.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT TO WRITE MINORITY REPORT.

The "Bengalee" says:—

We understand that the Fiscal Committee, now sitting at Simla, has failed to come to any common understanding regarding their main recommendations. Sir Ibrahim Rahimatoola, the President of the Committee, and four other gentlemen will write a minority report in favour of protection, while the majority will recommend a free trade policy.

ADDRESS TO BI AMMAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, July 6.

The Sukkur Municipality has passed a resolution to present an address to Bi Amman, mother of the Ali brothers.

Another resolution was also passed for giving to the Municipal servants a uniform of pure hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The Government of India are notifying that four vacancies in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service will be filled by the appointment of probationers on the result of a competitive examination which will be held in December this year of candidates nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department. The place and the date of the commencement of the examination will be notified later.

MAHA VIRA.

AN ANCIENT APOSTLE OF AHINSA.

(By T. L. VASWANI.)

Unrest is on the march—in Asia and Europe. Small groups in several countries hope for a better order. Their hope is not in Socialism. Socialism is hunger-born. Their hope is not in Bolshevism. Bolshevism has created an upheaval—but at what expense? Their hope is not in Sinn Feinism. Sinn Feinism with all its virtues has lacked in reverence for life. And the small groups that in different countries hope for a better Civilization believe in *ahinsa*, in non-violence. It is thought by many in the West that the number of those who believe thus is large in India at any rate. I think the number is small even in India among the politically-minded. Mahatma Gandhi is, to-day, the greatest apostle of *ahinsa* among the world's leaders. And Western critics trace Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine to the teaching of Tolstoy. "As fire does not put out fire, so evil does not put out evil",—was the note sounded again and again by Tolstoy. And Tolstoy's doctrine is traced to the Teaching of Christ:—*Resist not evil.* Yet over five centuries before Christ, the teaching of *ahinsa* was taught and practised by an Indian saint,—the latest in the line of the Prophets of the Jains. Mahavira they call him. The Jains worship him as *Bhagwan*, the "Lord", the "Blessed" One.

Not much is recorded of him in the Books. One wished one knew more of this Great One of ancient India. What little I have learnt of him has impressed me much. His is a life of singular grace, of singular beauty! A contemporary of Buddha, he reminds one, again and again, of Buddha's renunciation, Buddha's *tapas*, Buddha's love of Humanity. He is born about 599 B.C. in a town in Behar. His father is a *raja*,—a Kshatriya. His mother is sister of a king. His sister is married to the great king of Magadha, named Bunvisara. They send him to school; they find he does not need schoolmasters: he has in his heart a wisdom which no schools may give. Like Buddha he marries and gets a child. (According to another version, he was a Brahmacharin all his life.) Like Buddha he is smitten with a longing to renounce the world. He lives up to the age of twenty-eight with his family. Then his father and mother pass away. He feels he must now enter the stream of *sanyas*. He goes to his elder brother for permission. "The wounds of the passing away of our parents are still fresh",—says his brother to him, "wait." He waits for two years more. He is now thirty. Like Jesus he feels he must now renounce all and enter upon a Ministry of Service. Like Buddha he distributes his wealth among the poor. On the day he leaves the family, he gives over his kingdom to his brother and *all* his wealth,—several crores, according to some accounts,—to the poor. Then he passes into a life of penance and prayer. To Buddha came Illumination after six years of *sadhan*. To Mahavira the Illumination comes after twelve years of meditation and *tapas*. Then he becomes a Tirthankara, Siddha, Sarvagna Mahavir, he attains to what in the Upanishads is named *kaivalya*, the state of the Seer. He becomes what the Jain books name Kevalin, viz., the Man of Intuition. Then like Buddha he goes upon his great mission of teaching. For thirty years he moves from place to place; he preaches and practises Bengal and Behar his great Gospel,—this apostle of *ahinsa*. A Teacher he is also an Organiser. He has 11 chief disciples; over 4,000 monks and many laymen join the Faith. Brahmins and non-Brahmins are admitted to the fold. He is no believer in "caste." He passes away in 527 B.C.,—at the age of 72.

They call him *Mahavira*. The words mean "Great Hero." Mahavira was a Great Hero. Yellow color and *lion* were his two favourite marks. Modern India, too, needs *heroes*. Money or mere "knowledge" can do little. She needs men who, casting out fear from their hearts, would proclaim:—Swaraj is our birthright and we shall have it. The heroism of Mahavira was in his life and his teaching. It was a life of singular self-conquest. And his teaching was the bold one:—"Regard all creatures as thyself and harm no one." In these words you have the double aspect of the *doctrine* of *Ahinsa*,—positive and negative. The positive refers to *vision of unity*:—See thyself in all! The negative grows out of it:—Harm no one. To see the one-self in all is to refrain from doing injury to any one. Harmlessness grows out of vision of the One in all! Programmes of violence have for a long time been accepted in Europe. To-day, they are found attractive by many even in India. "It is the destruction of Germany that we want",—writes a Frenchman in a recent volume. "It is the destruction of the European that we want",—said an Indian when requested to contribute something to a Fund in aid of Russia's relief. And such things make my heart sad. Then I think of India's sages; and my heart goes out to him—Mahavira the Blessed—who appealed, five and twenty centuries ago, to India's people the message:—Conquer hate by Love.

A NON-COOPERATOR SEEKS LAW COURT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

Unlike others of the Non-cooperation creed, Babu Ram, who had been convicted at Agra of distributing pamphlets to the general public in open market inviting the people to become Congress volunteers, applied to the High Court against the conviction on the ground that he did not distribute any pamphlets and there was no proof, that he could read, nor was he aware of the contents of the pamphlet.

Mr. Justice Lindsay declined to interfere and upheld the conviction and sentence of six months' rigrous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100.

His Excellency received H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House on the afternoon of 5th July.

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STUDY OF WORLD LABOUR PROBLEMS.

FACTS NEEDED FOR PERMANENT SOLUTIONS.

A communique issued by the International Labour Office:—

Although it is readily agreed that the economic problems of the world need world solutions, it is not always realised that such solutions can only be reached after a world study of the facts. One of the greatest difficulties before the International Labour Office of the League of Nations is the lack, at present, of uniform methods throughout the States, which are Members of he International Labour Organisation, of rendernig industrial and labour information.

The exact idea of an unemployed person, for example, varies from State to State. Figures produced in one country with regard to wages refer to an entirely different conception of them from those in another country. It is obviously impossible to prepare any permanent solution from such material and one of the aims of the International Labour Office is to attain, as far as possible, a standardisation of such information. With this object Dr. Royal Meeker, Chief of the Research Division of the International Labour Office, is visiting the labour ministries at Berne, Berlin, Warsaw and Prague. Complete standardisation is at present not attainable but it is hoped by Dr. Meeker to reach agreement on general principles and practice so far as the conditions in the different countries permit. Before joining the staff of the Office, Dr. Meeker was Commissioner of Labour Statistics in the United States. He will be accompanied by Dr. Karl Pribram, Chief of the Statistical Section of the Research Division, who is a member of the Austrian Civil Service.

The compilation of statistics on every aspect of the labour question will be studied—unemployment, hours of work, wages, cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, industrial accidents, industrial hygiene, housing, welfare work and the like.

One of the questions before the Fourth International Labour Conference, which will meet in Geneva in October next, and which, under the provisions of the Peace Treaty, must meet at least once a year, is the consideration of uniformity in preparing information on emigration and of the regular sending of such information to the International Labour Office.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

TWENTY-EIGHT NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED.

A communique issued by the International Labour Office says:—

With the arrival at Geneva of a native of British India from his own country to take up a post on its statistical side, the International Labour Office of the League of Naions moves one step nearer to its ideal of a truly international staff whereon every possible nationality is represented. Members of twenty-eight nationalities are now on the staff of the Office and thus most countries of the world have a representative therein capable of giving that expert advice on different problems of labour and industry which can only be obtained from one born in a particular country.

From the beginning of the International Labour Office in 1920, the Director, M. Albert Thomas, has set his mind steadily towards the realisation of this ideal. It was inevtable at the start of such an organisation, however, that the two nationalities, French and British, whose languages had been settled by the Peace Treaty as the official languages of the League of Nations, should be the ones chiefly called upon to fill posts in the Office when it came into being.

The list of nationalities from which the staff of the International Labour Office is now drawn is as follows:—

German, American, Australian, Austrian, British, Irish, Brazilian, Swedish, Finnish, Indian, Belgian, Canadian, Danish, Spanish, French, Dutch, Hungarian, Swiss, Chilean, Italian, Japanese, Lithuanian, New Zealand Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Czechoslovak, Servian.

FEROZEPORE DACOITY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 5.

News has reached here of an armed dacoity in Ferozepore where about 15 dacoits raided goods shed at Ferozepore City Station. The two railway police constables stationed there assisted by a chowkidar appear to have rendered a very good account of themselves by driving off the raiders and recovering the stolen property. One of the raiders was shot dead on the spot by a constable Maula Bakhsh whom he had attacked with a chhavi.

It is said the dacoits then attempted to carry off the body of their comrade and a struggle took place in which policemen hung on the two legs of the corpse while the dacoits attempted to drag it away. Another attack was then made upon the police party. But the constable Maula Baksh who alone possessed a fire-arm in the party had in the meantime reloaded it and shot again with good effect; wounding at least one of the remaining dacoits who then took to their heels.

The dead man has since been identified as an accused person who was acquitted only on May last in another railway theft case. The district police is understood to be following up the trail of the remaining offenders.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Bretteli Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

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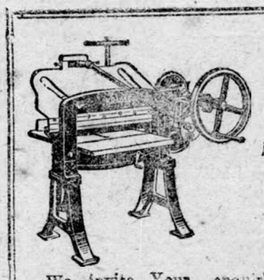

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